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THE CITY OF JERUSALEM.—ORIGIN OF THE TEMPLARS.

By SIR WILLIAM S. GARDNER.

[From an address before Jerusalem Encampment at Fitchburg, Mass.]

The city of Jerusalem for thousands of years has been distinguished; and in every age since its foundation-stones were laid has attracted pilgrims to its holy shrines. Thither the ancient Israelites repaired from Egypt and Greece, and from wherever else they might be sojourning, to witness the glory of its temple, and, at the passover, to participate in the solemn ceremonies of that commemorative festival. In the days of the wisest of kings, the nations of the earth came from afar to behold the beauty and glory of that vast temple, which has made the name of its builder immortal. The proud Queen of Sheba, with a numerous retinue, came up from the southernmost land of Ethiopia to pay homage to King Solomon, and behold for herself the truth of the wonderful stories which she had heard of the riches and splendour of this little city among the mountains of Judea. Perhaps she had been informed of that splendid description which Tobit, of the tribe of Naphtali gave, while an exile at Nineveh, who confessed that he alone of his family went often to Jerusalem at the feasts, as it was ordained unto all the people.

“O Jerusalem, the Holy City! Many nations shall come from afar, to the name of the Lord God, with gifts in their hands.” . . . “All generations shall praise thee with great joy.” . . . “For Jerusalem shall be built up with sapphires, and emeralds, and precious stone; thy walls and towers and battlements with pure gold; and the streets of Jerusalem shall be paved with beryl, and carbuncle, and stones of Ophir.”

The wonderful trees of Lebanon, the gold and silver from the “Golden Sofala,” the jewels and precious stones from the ports of Tarshish and Ophir paid their tribute to the genius and pious zeal of Solomon; and were lavished upon that Holy Temple, which Josephus calls “a work the most admirable of any that had ever been seen or heard of, both for its curious structure and its magnitude, and also for the vast wealth expended upon it, as well as for the universal reputation of its sanctity.”

It was covered on every side with plates of gold;

and to the distant pilgrim, as he gained the ascent of one of the numerous hills about the city, it reflected so strong and dazzling an effulgence, that his eye was obliged to turn away, being no more able to sustain its radiance than the splendour of the sun. As its beauty and glory burst upon him, after wandering months in his journey to this consecrated place,—as the high white walls of the Holy City cast a gleam across the valley, and Zion with its palaces arose, and the smoke of the offering upon Mount Moriah ascended to heaven,—he would with his companions chant the psalm of David:—

“Great is the Lord; and greatly to be praised
The mountain of his holiness in the city of our God.
Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole land
Is Mount Zion, on the north of the city of the Great
King.
Walk about Zion, go round about her!
Tell her towers!
Mark well her bulwarks!
Consider her palaces!
That ye may tell it to the generations following.”

There dwelt the haughty people who believed themselves especially favoured of God; and there they had erected the temple so renowned, within which was the Shekinah which the ancient Jew contemplated with the most reverential awe. Thus, before the Christian era, Jerusalem was celebrated throughout the length and breadth of the world accessible to the Jews. It impressed itself upon the nations in a marvellous manner. It was situated in the midst of a desert country. The valleys had no water, and the soil was parched and stony. Nothing but its connection with the religion of the Jews gave it any prominence or character in the days of Jewish prosperity.

Jerusalem, however, became a more celebrated city than the Jewish nation in the days of its greatest renown ever dreamed of; and attracted to its gates pilgrims of a livelier faith, and brighter hope, and more transcendent charity, than was ever known to the Jew. The tragedy upon Calvary was the doom of Judaism. Henceforth these unbelievers became outcasts from the city of their devotion. Scattered over the face of the earth they have ever since hoped for restoration; a hope which, deferred for more than eighteen hundred years, has not yet sickened the heart of a single one of this peculiar people. In whatever clime they roam they still turn to Jerusalem as the city of their promised rest. “They take pleasure in her ruins, and would kiss the very dust for her sake. Jerusalem is the centre around which the exiled sons of Judah build, in imagination, the

mansions of their future greatness. In whatever part of the world he may live, the heart's desire of a Jew is to be buried at Jerusalem."

The day spring from on high first dawned upon this distinguished city; and from thence has spread its meridian splendour upon this benighted world. The celebrated temple was utterly destroyed, and the ploughshare obliterated its very site. A new Jerusalem and a new temple were erected.

"No easy task hath builded thee!
Long did the chisels ring around!
Long did the mallet's blows rebound!
Long worked the head and toiled the hand
Ere stood thy stones as now they stand."

The Temple of Solomon, the Mount of Olives over against the city, the Garden of Gethsemane, the Judgment Hall of Caiaphas, the sacred Mount of Calvary, and the Tomb of Joseph, became objects of interest to the dwellers in the farthermost parts of the world. Pilgrims from remoter regions than ever before again flocked to this distant city. The Psalms of David were again chanted by those weary travellers when they first caught view of the sacred city, as did the pilgrim Jews ages before, mingled with such hymns as the Breviary contains.

"Jerusalem, thou City blest!
Dear vision of celestial rest!
Which far above the starry sky,
Piled up with living stones on high,
Art, as a Bride, encircled bright
With million angel-forms of light."

The Jerusalem of David's conception, to the Christian Pilgrim became the prophecy of the New Jerusalem to which he aspired; and he repaired to these holy places, rendered sacred in his sight, to kindle anew his love and zeal, and enable him to secure an entrance into those mansions of peace in the city of his God.

Beyond this went the superstition of the times so far, that these holy shrines and relics were believed to possess miraculous power to heal the sick and even pardon sin. So, from all parts of Christendom flocked pilgrims to the Holy Land, to the Jerusalem where once the Saviour of the world sojourned, and where so ignominiously he perished. Vast numbers of all ranks and both sexes, clergy as well as laity, annually repaired to the Tomb of Christ.

In process of time danger to these pilgrims became imminent, as the Holy Land was in a disturbed and unquiet state. The Egyptians on

one side, and the Turks on the other; the Arab tribes, with their usual predatory habits, infesting the whole country with hostile excursions; the Mussulman, and the disaffections between the Syrians and the Latins, combined to expose the pilgrim to numerous dangers. Peril beset him at the port at which he landed; new perils awaited him on the banks of the Jordan, or when he went to pluck his branch of consecrated palm in the gardens of Jericho.

In consequence of these dangers and difficulties, nine pious knights formed themselves into an association, combining the characters of the monk and the knight, and at the tomb of the Saviour made a solemn vow to devote themselves to a life of chastity and piety, and with their swords to protect pilgrims on their visit to the Holy Land. The patriarch and the king approved of their course, and they were assigned places of abode near the temple, and hence styled themselves soldiery of the Temple, Templars, and Knight Templars. The novelty of this plan excited considerable attention; for in the Eastern Church any alliance between the religious and the warlike had been discouraged. St. Basil, one of the Grecian patriarchs, had established a canon, directing that he who had slain an enemy in battle should abstain during three years from partaking of the holy sacraments.

It is related that as a priest of a little town in Cilicia was one day saying mass, a band of Saracens burst into the town and began to plunder it. Without waiting to take off his priestly vestments, he seized an instrument made use of at the altar, and flying among the infidels, plied his weapon with such force as to compel them to flee, and so saved the town. The gallant priest received as a reward for these services a censure from his superior; his voice was silenced; and in other respects he was so ill-treated, that he threw off his robes and joined the Saracens, where his martial and energetic creed and manly sentiments were better appreciated;—so little did religion and the deeds of arms accord in the minds of the members of the Eastern Church. The religion of the West was martial; and hence the Order of the Temple, the only task of whose members was that of fighting against the infidels, was held in high estimation throughout Europe. Zealous, devotional, religious, and warlike, courageous, valliant, and magnanimous, these Knights of the Temple early attracted the attention of the

Church of Rome; and they received such grants and emoluments that no order of knighthood became so rich and powerful. From being the poorest, they became the most opulent order in Europe; and their power, influence, and vast possessions excited the envy of kings and emperors. They were connected with the noblest families in the various realms in which they were established, and were generally disliked for the excessive pride and arrogance which, it is said, they assumed. In the wars of the Crusades, for the recovery of Jerusalem from the possession of the infidels, these Knights of the Temple fought valiantly; and they became renowned throughout Christendom for their invincible courage and for their deeds of valour. Peaceful times returning, they became scattered over Europe. To this day their temples and houses still exist, as monuments of an Order which above all others has made its mark in history. Finally the most outrageous charges were made against the Knights in France, and the Emperor Philippe le Bel, with the complicity of the Pope of Rome, put to death the Grand Master De Molay, and other distinguished and influential Knights of the Order. This example was, in effect, followed throughout Europe; and the proud Order was extinguished, its vast properties confiscated, and its Knights executed or expatriated. It is a well-known historic fact, that about the time of the suppression of the Order, the Knights were in some way allied with the Institution of Masonry.

THE CONTINENTAL WAR.

Freemasonry has ever been the friend of peace, and the enemy of war and bloodshed.

With what feelings then must we contemplate the hellish carnage which is now desolating the continent? Both as Christians and as Freemasons, we are bound to look at it with abhorrence, to bear our protest, however feeble, against those wicked passions which have excited ambitious monarchs to plunge their unfortunate subjects into miseries, the recital of which makes the blood run cold.

The great light in Masonry warns us: "Be sure your sin will find you out." How true this is, in the case of individuals, experience will prove. As it is with individuals, so it is with nations. Austria and Prussia, as we Englishmen think and

are convinced, committed a grievous sin against Denmark; and now like two greedy beasts of prey, they are tearing each other to pieces over their ill-gotten wealth. We confess that we have no sympathy with these men; "they are but eating the fruit of their own devices." But we deeply deplore the fate of those whom they have dragged away from their peaceful homes to die a death of agony, in order that the silly ambition of their Majesties of Austria and Prussia may be gratified.

We are not advocates of the Peace Society. We believe that, in our present imperfect state, war is sometimes a necessary evil; but we believe that the present continental war is unnecessary and wicked, and might easily have been averted, were it not for the wrongheadedness of the belligerents.

We are not going into the knotty question of the Divine right of Kings; but supposing that that dogma be a fiction, as many believe it to be, is there no escape for Central Europe from the wretchedness into which it is at present plunged? Could not the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia be made to settle by single combat the difficulties which have arisen between them. We are not disposed to go quite so far as a French contemporary who, anticipating that the conference would turn out a failure, suggested that the only way of solving the difficulty was, that the ambitious potentates who refused to comply with the advice of the neutral powers, should be hung as common malefactors, as enemies to the world.

It perhaps would be better that these two men should die the death, than that thousands of widows and orphans should be wailing over the loss of those dearer to them than life itself.

Freemasonry has nothing to do with politics or revolutions. She is, however, powerful enough if she chose it, to have the world at her feet. And we cannot help thinking that her powerful voice should be heard louder, and more peremptorily in behalf of peace and humanity.

We grieve to say it, the King of Prussia is a Mason; and so is his victim the King of Hanover.

The unbeliever in Christianity and Masonry then is now only too glad to take the opportunity of asking, "Where are the boasted civilising effects of religion, and of Freemasonry?" With sorrow we must reply to him, "They are *not* to be found in Central Europe."

ORANGE AND RIBBON.

(Continued from page 22.)

Having given a *résumé* of the article in "All the Year Round," it now remains for us to offer a few remarks on these two societies, and we do so, after considerable experience of the working of these systems, derived from a lengthened residence in the country which has developed them.

In the minds of most Englishmen, Orangeism and Ribbonism are classed together; and are considered to be equally pernicious and wicked. Against this view, we must emphatically protest. Whilst at once admitting that the Orange Society has acted rashly and injudiciously, insomuch as *to alienate from it some who were once its most ardent friends*, yet there is nothing whatever in its constitution or aims to which a loyal, Protestant Englishman could possibly object. It seeks to defend the Throne and Church of the nation against the hostile attacks of a people who are notoriously haters of England, and everything English; and who would, at all hazards, gladly cast themselves loose from our sway, even though doing so would involve the most fearful bloodshed.

Orangemen are faithful even unto death to England's Crown and Church; and have cheerfully shed their blood in defence of both.

Moreover, Orangemen as a body are a highly respectable class of men. In their ranks are enrolled great numbers of the nobility, the clergy, the gentry, the yeomen, and mechanics of the north of Ireland, as well as a considerable sprinkling of the same classes in the south.

And what are Ribbonmen? Midnight assassins and cut-throats, Irish Thugs, whose organisation is so wicked, as to preclude anyone of respectability, character, or morality from entering their ranks.

Further, a great many Orangemen are also Free and Accepted Masons, and worthily exemplify the principles of brotherly love, relief, and truth in their lives and conversation. We have had the privilege of being acquainted with many such.

It should also be borne in mind that there are a great many Orangemen in England and Canada. In the latter country, three out of the small number who perished in the encounter with the Fenians, were Orangemen.

Everything favourable to Orangeism has been suppressed by the writer in "All the Year Round," and no distinction whatever has been made between it and Ribbonism.

In the interests therefore of truth, and in defence of many of our brethren both in Ireland and Canada, we have been induced to make the above remarks, which, we trust, will not be considered to have transgressed the bounds of Masonic Charity, and our Craft's well-known love of truth and justice.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

By AUG. C. L. ARNOLD, LL.D.

"If, in the circle of your acquaintance, you find a person desirous of being initiated into Masonry, be particularly careful not to recommend him unless you are convinced he will conform to our rules; and that the honour, glory, and reputation of the institution be firmly established."
—CHARGE TO AN ENTERED APPRENTICE.

We are more and more convinced, every day, that our Order has grown too rapidly, and that its beauty and usefulness are very much impaired by the unworthy conduct of those among us who have a name to live, but are dead. The time has now come when a check should be put to this excessive increase, and efforts should be made to elevate the standard of moral and theological qualification.

Those should be for ever kept out of the Order who have only selfish views in seeking its membership. We have known some men who were the bitterest opposers of Freemasonry, so long as they could make capital out of it; but when circumstances changed, so they could drive a lucrative trade by jumping to the other side of the question, they have done it with a facility which would make one believe that there was no more any such thing as conscience.

Freemasonry can gain nothing by such acquisitions. It has no need of such supports, and will at length cast them away with indignation.

There is another class of men who will do us no good, if allowed to come among us. They are rebellious, ambitious, fault-finding, mischief-making spirits, who are ever restless, and appear to have no enjoyment but in a storm. Persons of this description do great injury to our lodges—they will either rule or destroy. They love the Order, it may be, but they love themselves more; and when the Order no longer flatters their foolish pride, they are ready to engage in the opposition and denounce it. These men we do not want.

Again, the Order is based upon religious ideas. It does not claim to be a religion, but it recognises and accepts reverently all the facts of religion, the sanctity of the Scriptures, and the everlasting

verities of Christianity; consequently it is no place for an infidel. The Order is for humanity, for men; and humanity is naturally religious, and men yield everywhere to the law of worship. Therefore, they who deny God, a future life, and divine retribution, having thus cut themselves loose from humanity, and sold their birth-right as men, cannot, without perjury, join themselves to us, nor can we without danger receive them.

Those, and those only, should be admitted who can come with generous hearts and open hands, and kind dispositions and lovely spirits. The selfish, the profane, the impious, and the unbelieving, should be rejected utterly. It is hoped that those who have a real regard for the Order, will be watchful of its interests, and see that no harm come to it by the introduction of unworthy men.

An old myth relates, that on a certain time the demigod Hercules wished to become a member of one of the secret societies of antiquity. He accordingly presented himself, and applied, in form, for initiation. His case was referred to a council of wise and virtuous men, who objected to his admission, on account of some crimes which he had committed. Consequently he was rejected. Their language to him was, "You are forbidden to enter here; your heart is cruel, your hands are stained with crime. Go, repair the wrong you have done; repent of your evil doings, and then come with pure heart and clean hands, and the doors of our mysteries shall be opened to you." After his regeneration, the myth goes on to say, he returned, and became a worthy member of the Order.

Let Freemasons contemplate this example, and profit by it. We should allow no persons, whatever be their standing in society, whatever be the dignity of their social position—be they great and famous as the god Hercules—to become members of our Order, who have not the qualifications requisite for such a relationship.

We should not permit ourselves to be dazzled by any outward show whatever, but scrutinize carefully, and ascertain whether the applicant for admission to our Order has really a heart within his bosom—whether he has a soul, and is capable of sympathy. If our association is ever ruined, it will be by the hands of unprincipled and selfish men, who manage to get among us. We have quite enough of this class already, and it is time now to commence closing the doors against all

suspicious persons. The Order is now so popular that everybody is rushing towards it, and demanding admission, so that we may say, in the language of Scripture, "it suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force." There is no safety for us but by imitating the example of our ancient brethren, in the rejection of all the unworthy, without hesitation and without fear. Brethren, let us think of this.

ALL IN THE OLDEN TIME.

By AN ANTIQUARIAN.

What treasures of incident may be gathered up from Masonic work are only known to him who has put it into the hearts of Masons to be benignant to one another, as he is benignant to us all. One thing every man will be convinced of, who will open eye and ear as he travels, viz.: that the history of the Craft is full-charged with incidents of good deeds done, sorrows assuaged, tears dried, passions repressed, relief tendered, wages paid, and all through the influence of the Masonic covenant. Let the pages of the "Eclectic" this month tell one of these incidents, so well authenticated that men are yet living who knew of the circumstances; and so illustrative of Masonic theory and practice as to serve, if need be, for a standard of both.

Forty years ago, the American settlements upon the river Brazos, Texas, were scanty indeed. Austin's colonies held possession of some goodly leagues, and here and there a bold ranchero had settled down at a place where "wood, water, and grass" were in juxtaposition. Of these, William Morton was an acknowledged leader. He had selected his place about twelve miles west of where the city of Houston now stands, and at the crossing of the Brazos. As travellers between the Sabine and Austin's settlements naturally passed by Morton's door, his name became known far and near, and being an extremely hospitable man no one crossed the river at his place without partaking of his kindness. Morton was a Freemason, and a good one. He was about the only one of the Fraternity resident on the river, and was, therefore, dependent upon the chance calls of sojourning brothers to keep himself posted, and learn how the great Fraternity elsewhere was flourishing. Such persons were sure of a double welcome at the house of William Morton.

Amongst these there chanced one day to visit him a native of Scotland, one Robert Gillespie.

Impressed with the wandering spirit that infects his nation, Gillespie was making his way from the Sabine to Austin's settlements, on the Brazos, when he was attacked by fever. He had barely reached Morton's house as he succumbed to its influence. There he lay for a considerable period, sinking under the disease until he died. He had contrived, however, to make himself known to Morton as a "brother of the mystic tie," and by this means had aroused a spirit in that true heart which prompted every effort to save the life of his guest. But all in vain. Although he sent his Mexican riders more than eighty miles eastward to bring a physician for his dying friend; although he sent others clear to Galveston Island, for oranges, wine, and spirits for stimulus and refreshments, and watched unwearied by his bedside attentive to his faintest call, all in vain. He grew weaker and weaker, and at last yielded up his spirit upon the breast of his kind host, whose lamentations at his departure were loud and real.

That very afternoon—for in that climate decay sets in at once—Morton caused his servants to dig a grave beneath the old trees. There, when the shades of darkness arrived, he took the body of his Masonic brother, and alone, amidst the solemn silence of the night, he buried it. What ceremonies he used, what prayers he uttered, what funeral rites he performed can best be conjectured by those to whom the funeral duties of the brethren are entrusted. If the spirit of the departed lingered at all on earth it must have viewed with complaisance these evidences of Masonic attachment, and communicated a portion of its own peace to the soul of that faithful man.

Upon the grave thus hallowed by the double mystery of death and the Masonic ceremonial, Morton built a brick monument with his own hands. This pile still stands, the earliest relic of Masonic history in Texas. In process of time the town of Richmond was laid out upon the old hacienda of William Morton, but he did not live to see it. How or when he died there is no record to show. No brother was by to receive his dying words or to bestow the solemn rites upon him which he had so cheerfully yielded to another. Yet he was not forgotten; the principal street in the city was called after his name.

In 1849 the place contained about 100 people, among them a few Masons. These, after much deliberation, concluded, by concert with those of the Craft who resided in the vicinity, and by borrow-

ing from neighbouring lodges, to establish one of their own. At the Grand Lodge meeting of 1850 it was chartered as Morton Lodge (No. 72). The hall was built upon the very ground consecrated by that burial scene.

Should the reader visit Richmond on the Brazos the first object that will attract his gaze is a large three-story brick edifice on Morton-street. It is the Masonic Hall, erected in 1865, and is one of the finest edifices in the State of Texas. In dimensions it is forty by sixty feet—the apartments used by the Masons being in the third story, forty feet square. He will not forget the pathetic incident we have now perpetuated; for there, right by the side of the building, is that unpretending pile of bricks—each one of which is stamped, invisibly, with a signet more noble than the bricks of Babylon or Nineveh—which make up the monument of Robert Gillespie. Does not Proptertius say truly:

Quod si deficiant vires, audacia certé
Laus erit: in magnis et voluisse sat est.

"Boldness shall have its praise, though strength may fail." The effort, puny as it may have appeared to William Morton, to honour the memory of that unknown Scotchman has resulted in honour to the builder. Just so it was in the erection of the first temple. Wall, and pillar, and pilaster are gone. Even the checkered pavement is torn up, and not a block remains. Yet the memory of the operative Grand Master abides and will abide as the recollections of all good deeds; they are immortal.—*Masonic Eclectic.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE LODGE OF FREEMASONS AT THORNHILL.

By D. MURRAY LYON, one of the Grand Stewards
in the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

(Continued from page 5.)

Having thus far, with little regard to regularity of arrangement, passed under review the major part of the outstanding and otherwise interesting events in the history of St. John's—without, we hope, at all rupturing the lattice-work of symbolism which separates the Order from other human institutions—we shall now take note of the setting up of a landmark which for half a century to come will form a conspicuous object in the lodge's retrospection of its work.

The Jubilee of St. John's was celebrated on the 22nd July, 1864, under circumstances of a

pleasing and not altogether uninteresting character. Excursion trains having been arranged for by the Thornhill brethren, the facilities for transportation to this scene of mystic festivity were with alacrity embraced not only by the brethren in the south-western district of Scotland, but also by some eight thousand outsiders, attracted to Thornhill less perhaps by the wish to see the Masonic pageant than by a desire to enjoy a stroll through the magnificent gardens of Drumlanrig—a privilege which, through the kindness of the Duke of Buccleuch, had been extended alike to the enlightened few and to the denizens of the neutral world. The morning meal had scarcely been discussed when the first blast of the jubilee trumpet echoed through the village, proclaiming the advent of the semi-centennial morn, and summoning the Craftsmen to pay their devoirs at the shrine of their mother lodge. As demonstrative of the respect entertained by them for their R.W.M., the brethren of St. John's, preceded by one of the three instrumental bands, which had been engaged for the delectation of the expected visitors, marched in processional order to the residence of Bro. Hislop, for the purpose of conducting him to the scene of the onerous duties which were that day to devolve upon him as the occupant of the Oriental chair. After enjoying for a brief period the hospitality of Mrs. Hislop, the brethren accompanied by their Masonic chief, returned to Freemasons' Hall, where in ample form the lodge was opened. The 24in. gauge having been brought into requisition for purposes known only to Craftsmen, high xii. was announced as the footfalls of the venerable dame from Kilwinning reverberated through the outer courts of the mystic temple, and close upon the heels of the mother lodge came the representatives of several other west country lodges—those from the south being the last to enter. The reception of the different deputations was very gracefully accomplished by the brethren of Thornhill, whose forethought and kindness of heart had led to an ample refreshment being served to each immediately on its arrival under the roof-tree of St. John's. When all had met, there were found to be present brethren from lodges whose altars bestud the banks of Doon, the Ayr, the Lugar, the Nith, streams consecrated by the muse of Burns—brethren from the capitals of Cumberland and of Lanark—from Galloway and the border counties, representatives from the Grand Lodge, from the mother lodge, and from the then

infant lodge. The hall was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, and the office-bearers of Thornhill St. John's wore the clothing and jewels of Grand Lodge, which, along with the silver vases and other grand paraphernalia placed in front of the R.W.M., had that morning been conveyed to Thornhill by the Grand Tyler, Bro. Bryce. The R.W. Bro. Adam C. Hislop, presided; and at the base of the Corinthian column sat also, as supporting the chair, Bros. D. Murray Lyon of Mother Kilwinning and Ayr St. Paul's, one of the Grand Stewards in the Grand Lodge of Scotland; the Rev. George Dudgeon (Free Church Minister of Dalbeattie), Chaplain of the Lodge Thistle, Dumfries (No. 62); Andrew Glendinning, P.M.; James Tait, depute Master; William Brown, Treas.; James Sibbald, Sec.; the youngest Master Mason of St. John's, Bro. Charles Howitt, architect to the Duke of Buccleuch; the youngest Apprentice Mason, Bro. John Smith, of his Grace's Chamberlain's office, &c. The radiant countenance of Bro Robert Burgess illuminated the west, and grouped around the Doric column we observed Bros. Thorburn, Edgar, and other well-known brethren. The right hand pillar of the Porch was well personified by the J.W., Bro. Joseph M'Caig; while under the shade of the Ionic column sat Bros. Hastings, R. Brown Cook, &c.

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An extract from a rapidly written report of the day's proceedings, which appeared in the "Dumfries Standard," may be interesting as showing how the affair was viewed by neutrals:

. . . . "About two o'clock the brethren were fairly in order for a start, and this was then effected amid the spirit-stirring strains of the bands, and the loud hum of the assembled people. The Dumfries Volunteer Band occupied a conspicuous position in front of the procession, and close upon its heels trod the representatives of the youngest lodge in Scotland, St. Thomas Kilwinning, Dalmeilington (No. 433)—men from

"Amang the bonnie winding banks
Whaur Doon rins wimpling clear,
Whaur Bruce ance ruled the martial ranks
And shook his Carrick spear."

Other lodges followed in order of seniority, with the exception of St. John's, Thornhill, which brought up the rear. As the procession moved off, the main street was all alive with people moving *en masse* to the strains of the different bands. A

fine view of the procession was got as it moved down the slope leading from the town, and a most comprehensive survey of it was obtained from the rising ground near Logmere, as it swept along the Glasgow-road, past Meadowbank. On the right hand side of the road was a bosky coppice of young oak, beech, and other trees; while on the other the sunlight was uninterrupted by tree or bush, and the eye wandered over pastures and corn lands waving with ripening grain, and stretching away to the banks of the Nith and policies of Drumlanrig. Far as the eye could reach along the road streamed the motley array. In the van were well-dressed men, women, and children; these were followed by the Freemasons, about 400 in number, marching two and two, gaily bedight in sashes of rainbow hues, and glittering with valuable ornaments. On either side of them was a miscellaneous crowd, and a host of stragglers brought up the rear. A dozen flags of various colours and bearing quaint and curious devices floated out to their full extent on the breeze, and the woods echoed the music of half-a-dozen instrumental bands. The Masons formed a beautiful display, the members of each lodge being distinguishable from those of another by their adornments. Good-looking, hearty fellows were the Carlisle brethren, and splendid with their ornaments and apparel. None, however, looked better than the members of St. John's, Thornhill. They were about 120 strong, and having acquired the use of Grand Lodge ornaments and symbols for the occasion, they presented a fine show. The silver-lipped horn of plenty—cornucopia—filled with beautiful flowers, silver vases, gilded plumb-rules, &c., added much to the attractiveness of their appearance.

Hemmed in by wondering and admiring crowds, and gazed at from many a bank and brae, the procession wound along through Carronbridge, and along the Glasgow-road till within a short distance of Drumlanrig toll-bar. Here a turn to the left led the pageant down a rough steep road to the north avenue to Drumlanrig Castle. At this point again the scene was lively and beautiful. Parties of dwellers on the Drumlanrig estate were clustered on the rising ground of the demesne, or threaded their way among the trees to some coign of vantage whence a comprehensive view of the moving panoramic display might be had. The sun now shone brightly. Far below in its shingly bed the Nith stole slowly to the sea, nor heeded

the din and bustle on its banks. Troops of West Highland cattle, out to graze in the chase, attracted and alarmed by the music and the crowd, galloped to and fro, tossing their heads and throwing out their heels at stray collies that ran yelping after them. Slowly the procession crept up the brae, and at last formed a straight line in the principal approach, shaded and sheltered on each side by magnificent lime trees.

Opposite the front of the Castle a turn to the left brought the "merry Masons" to the high gate of the flower gardens, and by a small portal they entered the pleasure grounds on the west side of the Castle. Here the beauties of the region over which Mr. McIntosh presides with so much skill and taste, were unfolded to the view, and struck the stranger with admiration and delight. One had hardly time to admire the beauty of the parterres to the west or the lordly pile, before the grand display below the terrace burst upon the sight. The scene at this point baffles all description: the flower beds laid out with an ingenuity and beauty quite incomprehensible; the gay and rich colours of the plants occupying them; and the grace and splendour of the surrounding shrubberies and forests, formed an eyefill of loveliness that cannot well be imagined or described in words. The procession, which was admitted first to the grounds, showed to great advantage, as, with colours flying and cornets blowing, it wended along the walks of the flower land. From the high garden, by paths where art had not confined nature to its designs, the array moved to the low garden, where fruits, flowers, and kitchen vegetables were in luxuriant profusion, and along the front of the conservatories. Returning along between the forcing pits and the bothies, a halt was called about three o'clock, in the park immediately adjacent. Here the R.W.M. of St. John's relieved the brethren from duty for half-an-hour.

(To be continued).

POVERTY.—That condition rightly weighed, is not so very sad; for what is poverty? What but the absence of a few superfluous things, which please wanton fancy, rather than answer need; without which nature is easily satisfied; what is it, but to wear coarse cloth, to feed on plain and simple fare, to work and take some pains, to sit, or go in a lower place, to have no heaps of cash, or hoards of grain, to keep no retinue, to have few friends, and *not one flatterer*; and what great harm is this?—*Dr. Isaac Barrow.*

HAPPINESS.—Our happiness cannot be perfected here below; for at what degree soever our ills seem to stand, they may still increase; whereas, every one of our pleasures is circumscribed by certain limits.

THE CONSTITUTION, RULES, ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS, OF THE ABERDEEN MASON LODGE.

Established and ordained at a general meeting of the society, held upon the sixth day of December, in the year One thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, in terms of, and agreeably to an Act passed in the thirty-third year of his present Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An Act for the Encouragement and Relief of Friendly Societies."

(Continued from page 26.)

14. That for preserving the character of the Society, it is ordained that upon information of flagrant report of any misdemeanour—fraudulent bankruptcy, or such like, of any member, the Master, and other official managers for the time, do make strict enquiry thereanent: and if it shall appear evident to a majority of the members present at any general meeting called for the purpose, that the report is well founded, such offending member shall be expelled the Society, and forfeit forever any interest therein.

15. That no decayed member, his widow or children, shall be entitled to receive any benefit from the funds of the Society, unless such member shall have regularly paid his annual contribution for the space of seven years. But declaring, that in case of the death of any member before these years are expired, his widow and children shall have power to pay up such annual contribution as the member has been deficient, so as to complete said seven years' contribution; but this must be done before the application for the benefit of the fund.

CLASSES OF ANNUITANTS.

16. That those who shall be entitled to the benefit of the funds are—

1st. Decayed necessitous members in old age, sickness or infirmity, whether Geomatic or Operative Masons, whatever their rank in the society may have been at the time.

2nd. The widows and children of all deceased members, whatever their rank in the society may have been at the time of their death.

That how soon the balance of the annual produce of the funds of the lodge, with the annual contributions shall be ascertained and ordered for the relief of the necessitous, a certain portion thereof, under the directions of the official managers for the time, shall be set apart for the relief of the first class, and which shall be distributed among them equally and proportionally, share and share alike; but in no case shall the allowance to any of them exceed double that to any of the second class.

That the remainder of the fund shall be distributed equally and proportionally, share and share alike, among those of the second class; but declaring that the official managers for the time shall have power to allocate a sum not exceeding five pounds sterling yearly for occasional relief in the course of the year to necessitous brethren and others, whether they belong to this society or not. And they shall have power, notwithstanding of any rule herein before expressed, in the event of any decayed member who has filled the office of Master, Depute Master, Wardens, Treasurer, or Secretary, or the widows of such members in the event of their deaths, applying for

relief from the funds, to order them such additional allowance, as they think the funds at the time can afford, but so as such allowance be equally applied to those who have an equal title.

17. (Widows apply ten day days before first Monday in January.)

18. (Widow marrying again to forfeit her interest.)

19. (Children not entitled to the fund after fourteen years of age.)

20. (Sums set apart for discharging the debt on the lodge.)

MORTIFICATION FUND.*

21. That certain members of this Society having, by a deed of mortification, dated 17th January, 1767, destinated, appointed, and mortified, fully and freely, a certain sum of money to be a fund for the relief and support of decayed members of the said lodge of Aberdeen, and the widows and orphans of said lodge; and thereafter the whole members of the Society having agreed to give to the said fund of mortification allanarly, a voluntary contribution, which has been continued by every entering member, ever since, and the said fund kept separate from the original funds of the lodge, and accumulated under certain managers and under the patronage of the Master, Wardens, and other members of the lodge, as mentioned in said deed; and by a state of said mortification fund, at the term of Martinmas in this present year, it appears, that the stock in the hands of the trustees amounts to the sum of £403 17s. 4½d. sterling. It is therefore resolved, *primo*, that the said mortification fund shall be kept separate and distinct from the other funds of the lodge, under the rules, orders, and regulations therein and after specified, viz., that the managers or trustees of this mortification shall consist of six operative and three geomatic Masons, being men of the best understanding, reputation, and substance, to be nominated during all the days of their lifetime, or residence in Aberdeen, and good behaviour, and in all time coming it shall be lawful only for the whole lodge to elect men of the foresaid qualifications, when it pleases God to call any of the present managers by death, or upon the occasion of their leaving the town of Aberdeen; they always upon their entering on office taking an oath *de fidelit* for the faithful administration of said mortification.

Secundo. (The stock not to be broken until it amount to £500. Interest of £200 to be divided).

Tertio. (When the stock amounts to £800, interest of £400 to be divided. When £1,200, interest of £800 to be divided. When £1,800, interest of £1,400 to be divided).

Quarto. (The managers to meet twice in the year, and to call the Master, or Wardens, or Treasurer. Any of the managers being convicted of breach of trust shall be divested of his office. The Master or Wardens to sit as Preses at the two yearly meetings).

Quinto. (To pay 10s. after the stock amounts to

* "A settlement in mortmain is, in Scotland, termed a *mortification*, and in one great borough (Aberdeen, if I remember rightly) there is a municipal officer who takes care of these public endowments, and is thence called the Master of Mortifications. One would almost presume that the term had its origin in the effect which such settlements usually produce upon the kinsmen of those by whom they are executed."—Sir Walter Scott, *Guy Mannering*, Chap. xxxviii.

£100. None of the managers to use the money but as designed).

Sexto. That each member already admitted, and each member who shall hereafter be admitted, shall pay annually to this mortification 6d. at the general meeting, and in case of his failing to do so for three years, if residing in Aberdeen, he shall forfeit for ever any interest therein.

Septimo. That the Master, or Depute Master, and Senior Warden, for the time being, shall be added to the foresaid nine managers, so as to make up the number of eleven in whole, and five of the said managers, at least, shall at all times be necessary to concur in any act of said committee. All in terms of and agreeably to the original deed of mortification before narrated.

22. That in case of any dispute, between the Society or the committee of managers, and any individual member of the Society, the matter so in dispute shall and may be referred to such three arbitrators of character, in the town of Aberdeen, as shall be named and elected by a majority of said committee of managers: and whatever award, order, or determination shall be made by said arbitrators, or the major part of them, according to the true purport and meaning of these rules and regulations, shall be binding and conclusive on all parties.

23. None of the preceding rules, orders, or regulations, shall be altered, rescinded, or repealed, unless with the consent and approbation of three-fourths of the members of the society, assembled at two annual general meetings, to be called for the purpose.

24. That all the preceding rules, orders, and regulations, shall be forthwith entered in the Sederunt Book of the Society, and be subscribed as soon as possible by all the present members of the Society; and all members to be thereafter admitted shall also subscribe the same, at their admission, by which they shall be strictly bound to the same, under the penalty of £5 sterling.

The following Rule is added by order of the Quarter Sessions.

25. That no part of the funds of the Society shall on any pretence be applied to any other purpose than the charitable uses for which the Society is formed, and the necessary expence of management, under the penalty of a dissolution of the Society, or such penalty and pecuniary mulct as may be imposed upon the complaint of the Procurator Fiscal of the Peace for misconduct or other misdemeanours, at the instance of any one or more of the members of the Society.

What is contained on this and the twenty-three preceding pages, is the rules, orders, and regulations of the Aberdeen Mason Lodge, as a friendly Society, subscribed by us on each page, and presented to the Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for their sanction, by orders of the society.

(Signed) { ALEX. MATHESON, Master.
W. KENNEDY.
SAMUEL GORDON.
ALEX. ABERNETHY.

Ar. Dingwall Fordyce, J.P.
Fras. Gordon, J.P. Clerk.

Aberdeen, 24th day of December, 1794.
The Justices subscribing, having deliberately con-

sidered the foregoing rules and regulations, report as their opinion that the same are agreeable to the Act of Parliament, and so far as they know, not inconsistent with any other law; and that in their opinion they are highly proper, and ought to be sanctioned.

(Signed) { JOHN GORDON.
JOHN DURNO.
AR. DINGWALL FORDYCE.

List of the Official Managers and Members of the ABERDEEN MASON LODGE, with the dates of their admission.

The Right Worshipful James Young, Esq., *Lord Provost of Aberdeen*, Master.

Henry Lumsden, *Advocate*, Depute Master.
William Dathie, *Mason*, Senior Warden.
David Chalmers, *Printer*, Junior Warden.
John Chalmers, *Wright*, Secretary.
Alexander Nisbet, *Mason*, Treasurer.

ASSISTANTS.

James Milne, *Manufacturer*. Alex. Brown, Esq., *Baillie*.
Thomas Robertson, *Mason*. Patrick Still, *Brewer*.
Patrick Lamont, *Painter*. John Innes, *Merchant Taylor*.
Dr. Skene Ogilvy, *Chaplain*. Wm. Stirling, *Advocate*, Clerk.

List of the Noblemen and Gentlemen who have filled the office of Master of the ABERDEEN MASON LODGE, since the beginning of the last and present Century.

1700 Patrick Whyte	1748 Mr. William Leslie
1702 Patrick Whyte	1749 J. Alexander, <i>Advocate</i>
1703 Mr. Alexander Fraser	1750 John Alexander
1704 Patrick Whyte	1751 John Alexander
1705 Mr. Alexander Fraser	1752 Dr. Jas. Gordon, of Pitlurg
1706 Patrick Whyte	1753 Dr. James Gordon
1707 Patrick Whyte	1754 Alexander Osborn, Esq.
1708 Mr. Alexander Fraser	1755 Alexander Osborn, Esq.
1709 Kenneth Fraser	1756 Sir James Reid, of Barra, <i>Bart.</i>
1710 Mr. George Liddel	1757 David Dalrymple, Esq., <i>Advocate, Sheriff Depute</i> <i>of the County of Aber-</i> <i>deen.</i>
1711 Mr. George Liddel	1758 David Dalrymple, Esq.
1712 William Sangster	1759 Right Hon. Lord Adam Gordon, <i>Commander in</i> <i>Chief for Scotland</i>
1713 Mr. George Liddel	1760 Hugh Gordon, Esq., of Drimmies
1714 William Sangster	1761 Hugh Gordon, Esq.
1715 Alexander Kompt	1762 Baillie John Copland, <i>Merchant</i>
1716 Alexander Kompt	1763 Alexander Osborn, Esq.
1717 Alexander Kompt	1764 Alexander Osborn, Esq.
1718 Alexander Kompt	1765 Alexander Osborn, Esq.
1719 William Sangster	1766 Baillie John Copland
1720 William Sangster	1767 Alexander Leslie, Esq., of Borrydon
1721 John Aikenhead	1768 Alexander Leslie, Esq.
1722 John Aikenhead	1769 Dr. George Skene, of Borryhill
1723 William Sangster	1770 Dr. George Skene
1724 John Aikenhead	1771 Robert Lumsden, Esq., of Corrachrie
1725 John Aikenhead	1772 Robert Lumsden, Esq.
1726 John Aikenhead	1773 Alexander Innes, Esq., of Breda
1727 John Lyal	1774 Alexander Innes, Esq.
1728 John Lyal	1775 Andrew Thomson, Esq. of Banchory
1729 John Lyal	1776 Andrew Thomson, Esq.
1730 John Lyal	1777 Donaldson Simpson, Esq., of Hazlohead
1731 William Sangster	1778 Donaldson Simpson, Esq.
1732 John Lyal	1779 Right Hon. Anthony, Earl of Kintore
1733 Alexander Hector, <i>Mason</i>	1780 The Earl of Kintore
1734 Alexander Hector	1781 Alex. Elphinston, Esq., of Glack, <i>Sheriff Depute</i> <i>of the County</i>
1735 The Right Hon. John Earl of Kintore	
1736 The Earl of Kintore	
1737 The Earl of Kintore	
1738 The Earl of Kintore	
1739 Dr. James Catanach, <i>Ad-</i> <i>vocate</i>	
1740 Dr. James Catanach	
1741 Sir Alexander Bannerman, of Elsick	
1742 Mr. D. Verner, <i>Professor</i> , <i>Marischal College</i>	
1743 Mr. David Verner	
1744 J. Forbes, Esq., of Alford	
1745 John Forbes, of Alford	
1746 Alexander Hector	
1747 Mr. Wm. Leslie, <i>Mercht.</i>	

1782 Alex. Elphinston, Esq.	1797 Thomas Leys, Esq., of Glasgofores, <i>Provost of Aberdeen</i>
1783 Dr. George Skene	
1784 Dr. George Skene	
1785 Alexander Milne, jun., Esq., <i>Merchant</i>	1798 Thomas Leys, Esq.
1786 Alex. Milne, jun., Esq.	1799 J. Dingwall, Esq., of Ardo, <i>Provost of Aberdeen.</i>
1787 Dr. William Livingston, of Downhills	1800 John Dingwall, Esq.
1788 Dr. William Livingston	1801 Dr. Charles Skene
1789 Thomas Leys, Esq., of Glasgofores	1802 Dr. Charles Skene
1790 Thomas Leys, Esq.	1803 William Black, Esq.
1791 Alex. Mathieson, Esq., Old Aberdeen	1804 William Black, Esq.
1792 Alex. Mathieson, Esq.	1805 Thomas Burnett, Esq.
1793 Dr. George Skene	1806 Thomas Burnett, Esq.
1794 Dr. George Skene	1807 Dr. Wm. Livingston
1795 Alexander Milne, Esq.	1808 Dr. Wm. Livingston
1796 Alexander Milne, Esq.	1809 Alex. Fraser, Esq.
	1810 Alex. Fraser, Esq.
	1811 Provost James Young
	1812 Provost James Young

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

FEMALE ATHEISTS.

The letter of a Sister of Meudon, once holding a high office in a Lodge of Adoption, has been delivered to me. In answer to the questions which it contains, I say that in English Freemasonry there are no Lodges of Adoption. It follows that in English Freemasonry there are no Female Masons, and necessarily no Female Atheists. It also follows that with English Freemasonry a distinguished country woman, in whose published writings I have read with surprise and sorrow, the assertion—"There is no God," has nothing whatever to do.—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

THE MARCHIONESS DE VILLETTE.

My Brother * * * cannot have made use of his eyes. Let him search again, and he will find that the Marchioness De Villette was the heroine of a Masonic Fête in honour of Voltaire, held at Paris in 1821. Before the Revolution she was, I believe, Grand Mistress of a Lodge of Adoption.—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

DEAFNESS.

What is to be done with a very deaf candidate? How far can an ear-trumpet be used?—P.M.

TRUE FREEMASONRY.

A Brother, at Bristol, asks, What is true Freemasonry? A brief answer will, I trust, be sufficient. First, the Freemasonry founded on the Religion of Nature is true Freemasonry. This, many contend, was the Freemasonry of certain Ancient Nations. Again, the Freemasonry founded on Christianity with tolerance conformable to the Religion of Nature, is true Freemasonry. This is our English Freemasonry.—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

AN AXIOM OF A FREEMASON'S THEOLOGY.

The Freemason regards his Great Architect of the Universe and God as identic. This is a chief article of his Creed. In this belief he rests satisfied. The Divine Nature he considers an impenetrable mystery. He seeks not to discover what is hid far beyond the reach of human research. The incomprehensibility of the Deity is an axiom of his Theology. The foregoing is my answer to the letter of a learned brother having in it more of Schellingism than of Freemasonry.—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

DEACONS.

Although, as we have shewn in our Notes on Mother Kilwinning, Deacon was the designation of the head of that ancient lodge till its adoption of Master in 1735, in the charter of the lodge of Scoon and Perth (date, 1658) Master is substituted for Deacon. The Deacon as now known in Scottish lodges of Speculative Masons is a modern institution. The ruling functionary in Masons' and other Trades' Associations incorporated by royal charter in 1555, and still existing in Scotland, continues to retain his original designation, viz., Deacon.—D. MURRAY LYON.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor is not responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

SALARY OF GRAND SECRETARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—If the Grand Secretary of England had nothing to do but to attend to the returns and ordinary correspondence of the Home Lodges, £400 a year or £600 a year might be a very satisfactory salary for some clerk charged with the duties, though the Secretarial functions connected with Grand Lodge are still sufficiently responsible to need a man having the usual remuneration of the secretary of a public company.

There are, however, other duties at the Board of General Purposes and Colonial Board; we all know there is an extensive correspondence carried on abroad. This is of a very different character from mere routine, it raises many new and important questions, and must be carried on by a man of competent attainments.

The Grand Lodge of England abroad is the nursing mother of Masonry, as in former times she filled the continents of Europe and America with Grand Lodges, so is she by her offshoots throwing them up now. The Grand Lodge of Canada is one great example of this, and the development of India, Australia, and New Zealand make constant demands on the Worshipful Grand Master and the Grand Secretary.

If the character of Grand Lodge is to be maintained it must be by having a competent man as Grand Secretary and paying him in a suitable manner. Bro. White never had anything like the present responsibilities, and his salary, and his mode of earning it of late years, cannot be favourably quoted.

Yours fraternally,

A. COLONIAL G. O.

SAFETY GATES FOR THE LEVEL CROSSINGS OF RAILWAYS.

From THE ARTIZAN.

There is now exhibiting in the centre transept of the Crystal Palace, a working model of an invention for preventing those accidents which are of such frequent occurrence on the level crossings of railways. It is the invention of Mr. George Daws, and may be described as follows:—For foot passengers Mr. Daws uses the turnstile instead of the common swing gate. The arms of this turnstile reaching to within a few inches of the ground; and for carts, carriages, &c., two pairs of gates are used.

These stiles and gates, supposing the line to be free from trains within a stated distance, can be opened for the admission of passengers, carts, &c.; in the instance of the cart-gates the gatekeeper has only to push one gate, when all open simultaneously. Then after the carriage or cart has passed over, by

his leaving the gate, all close of themselves, thereby preventing them being left across the lines through carelessness or otherwise, and leaving the way clear for any train that may be approaching; this being done without the aid of springs. At a distance of three or four hundred yards from the gates a treddle is fixed to the side of one of the metals, and is connected by means of a wire to the locking action beneath the gates. Upon a train approaching, the wheel of the train pressing down the treddle locks all the gates and stiles, thereby preventing admission on to the line, but at the same time leaving the stiles free to turn outwards so that any person who may be crossing at the time, can pass off.

One of the principal features in this invention is, that the works are so supported and connected that it would be almost impossible for them to get out of order, either through the action of the atmosphere or constant working.

It is an awful fact that no less than eight lives have been already sacrificed in this year, three of which took place in the present month, by not having any better protection than the common swing gate.

This invention is certainly deserving of the utmost possible attention on the part of railway companies, indeed it is only second to the use of the most complete system of station, distance, and train signals, in connection with the points and crossings of which, by the by, the only ones worthy of entire reliance are those of Messrs. Saxby and Farmer, of Kilburn, which we are glad to see are now being so extensively introduced.

FIRE INSURANCE DUTY.

The Parliamentary return of the Insurance duty paid in 1865 has just been published, and is the last return which will embody the differential rates on Stock (1s. 6d. per cent.) and on Buildings and Furniture (3s. per cent.) For the purpose of comparing the business of each Company in 1865 with that of 1864, our contemporary, the *Daily News*, makes up the following account for the two years as though the duty had remained at 3s. per cent. We thus get a measure of the progress of each Company, and the result is as follows:—

INCREASE IN 1865 OVER 1864.	
Royal	£17,708
Alliance & Birmingham District (Amalgtd.)	5,690
Phoenix	4,983
Sun	4,882
North British & Mercantile	3,376
Queen	3,146
Western	2,960
Norwich Union	2,814
Law	2,753
London & Lancashire County	2,575
Commercial Union	2,475
London	2,185
London & Southwark	1,804
Scottish	1,716
Manchester	1,714
Birmingham Alliance	1,607
Albert	1,583
Home and Colonial	1,431
General	1,319
West of England	1,310
Guardian	1,224
Atlas	1,174
Law Union	1,168
Scottish Union	990
Provincial	824
Oldham	760
National of Ireland	760
Volunteer Service and General	760
Scottish National	600
Hand-in-Hand	500
Scottish Provincial	£693
Caledonian	684
Hereules	579
Kent	530
Royal Farmers	473
Patriotic	435
Northern	373
Church of England	350
Salop	268
Norwich Equitable	245
British Nation	245
Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire	241
Yorkshire	188
Prince	155
Emperor	153
Lancashire	124
Midland Counties	112
Essex and Suffolk	94
City and County	87
Friend-in-Need	70
Royal Exchange	63
Shropshire and N. Wales	60
Birmingham	33
Netherlands	28
Preserver	4
Stewarton, Dunlop, and Fenwick	3s.
DECREASE.	
£1 Union	£490
Imperial	767
Westminster	942
Liverpool and London and Globe	14,471

The above statement, deduced from a return made to Parliament, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 19th June, 1866, proves once more on the authority of public documents, that the "ROYAL" is increasing its Fire business far more rapidly than any other Insurance Office in Great Britain and Ireland.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

. All communications to be addressed to 19, Salisbury-street Strand, London, W.C.

MASONIC MEM.

We are pleased to learn that the American Oriental Society has elected Bro. Hyde Clarke, of Smyrna, a Corresponding Member, for his talent in the archaeology of Asia Minor, and particularly the Lydo-Assyrian monuments.

METROPOLITAN.

THE BURLINGTON LODGE (No. 96).—BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, who is a member of the Burlington Lodge, invited the brethren to a banquet at the Mansion House, on the evening of the 11th inst. The Lord Mayor was supported by the Lady Mayoress, and the Rev. Dr. Bowles, on his right and left. The party, in addition to the brethren of the Burlington, included a few private friends of the Lord Mayor. Those who accepted invitations were Bros. A. H. Moses, W.M., E. Phillips, C. W. C. Hutton, W. T. Millar, W. Wilson, W. H. Sidgwick, F. H. Leaf, G. H. Barber, C. Millington, F. Cox, G. E. Phillips, H. Lloyd, C. B. Slee, J. Sebag, C. W. Price, J. Nightingale, M. S. Oppenheim, J. Stiebel, P. Margotson, J. A. Wild, T. Thurgood, W. V. Morgan, G. Cox, jun., E. Whistler, H. M. Moses, R. H. Humphreys, W. Girdham, W. Wilson, M. W. Kramer, H. Alsagar, and J. Swindall. Mr. J. Gibbs (Lord Mayor's Private Secretary) was likewise present. At the conclusion of the banquet the toasts of "The Queen and the Craft," and "The Prince and the Princess of Wales, and the remainder of the Royal Family," were duly honoured, and were followed by "The Health of the Most Worshipful Grand Master of England (the Earl of Zetland), and the Rev. Dr. Bowles (Grand Master of the Province of Hereford)," to which Dr. Bowles very appropriately responded, and then gave "The Health of the Lord Mayor" in flattering terms. The other toasts were "The Worshipful Master of the Burlington Lodge, Bro. A. H. Moses;" "The Father of the Lodge, Bro. E. Phillips;" "The Health of the Lady Mayoress and Family;" "Bro. Whitmore (Medical Officer of Health of Marylebone), Bro. John Jones (Wandsworth), and Bros. Masons, everywhere," which toasts concluded the list. The banquet was served in splendid style, and the evening was spent in a very gratifying and harmonious manner.

PROVINCIAL.

CUMBERLAND.

LONGTOWN.—*Holy Temple Lodge* (No. 412).—On Thursday, the 12th inst., a lodge of emergency was held at the Wheat Sheaf, for the purpose of raising Bro. R. M. Hill, of Carlisle. The lodge was opened by Bro. J. Irving, W.M., in due form, supported by Bros. J. Carruthers, S.W.; J. Robinson, J.W.; W. Murray, S.D., who is in his eighty-sixth year; R. Foster, J.D. and Treas.; D. Murray, Sec.; and after the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, Bro. Irving, W.M., requested the visiting brethren from Carlisle, consisting of Bros. F. W. Hayward, P.M., P. Prov. J.G.D., as W.M.; G. Somerville, Steward, as S.W.; J. B. Paisley, as S.D.; J. Dee, as J.D., all of No. 310; R. Foster, W. Nixon, I.G. and Tyler of No. 412; to officiate during the ceremony of raising Bro. R. M. Hill. The lodge opened in the F.C. degree, the candidate advanced to the pedestal, to answer the necessary questions, after which he retired and being properly prepared, the lodge was opened in the third degree. The candidate was readmitted, and raised to the sublime degree of a M.M. by Bro. F. W. Hayward, in a pleasing and graceful manner, which won him the applause of all present. The lodge was closed down to the E.A. degree, when the W.M. put round the test questions of this degree. The question being asked in the first, second, and third time, if any brother had anything for the Order in general, or this lodge in particular; a proposition was received and

recorded, that Bro. H. Fleming, No. 962, be received as a joining member: carried. The lodge was then closed with solemn prayer by Bro. Irving, W.M., and the brethren retired to an excellent supper provided for the occasion, at which ample justice was done. The cloth being drawn, Bro. Irving, W.M., presided, and the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were drunk with all honours. The W.M. rose and said that he could not allow this evening to pass without drinking the health of the visiting brethren from Lodge No. 310, Carlisle, for it showed that they had Masonry at heart or they would not come all the way from Carlisle to assist the brethren of this lodge in initiating, passing, and raising, as they and other brethren from the same lodge had done, therefore he should call upon them to fill a bumper and drink "The Visiting Brethren," coupling the name of Bro. F. W. Hayward, with musical honours. To which Bro. Hayward replied: Worshipful Master, Past Masters, and Brethren of Lodge No. 412, in replying to the toast which you have so generously drank to me, and the rest of my brethren, I return you my sincere and grateful thanks, and I may say that I do not consider it any trouble to come to this lodge, or any other so long as I can, for I consider it the duty of every Mason to do what he can for the Order in general. If they did, then there would not be so many black sheep in the Order as there are, for I am sorry to say there are a great many, and if the principles of Masonry were properly inculcated, I may say the world at large would be more at peace. Worshipful Sir, I again return you our thanks for the kind manner you have been pleased to drink our healths. Other toasts were drank, and lastly the Tyler's toast, brought this happy meeting to a close, so as to enable the visiting brethren to get home in good time, which they did all well and safe. The proceedings of the evening were enlivened by the vocal powers of Bros. J. B. Paisley and J. Dee, of No. 310.

DERBYSHIRE.

DERBY.—*Arboretum Lodge* (No. 731).—At the monthly meeting of the above lodge, on Wednesday the 11th inst., Mr. Alderman Roe, ex-Mayor of Derby, Mr. George John Barnett, Derwent-street, Derby, and Mr. Thomas Walley, New Uttoxeter-road, Derby, were initiated into the mysteries of ancient Freemasonry, the ceremonies being impressively performed by Bro. J. Clayton, W.M. There was a numerous attendance of members of the Craft. After lodge business had been disposed of, the brethren adjourned to an *al fresco* banquet, provided by Bro. Williamson, of the Arboretum Hotel, in his usual excellent style, and which was partaken of by between thirty and forty brethren. Bro. Clayton, W.M., presided. After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts had been disposed of, Bro. H. Carson, P.M., gave the toast of "The Initiates," which was responded to by Bro. Roe in a truly Masonic address. The toast of "The Visitors" was responded to by Bro. J. Gadsby, W.M. of the Tyrian Lodge, and P. Prov. S.G.W. of Derbyshire, who delivered a practical address to the brethren present, in the course of which he humorously remarked that a new Masonic Hall would speedily be erected now that Bro. Roe had become one of the Craft. This allusion to the indefatigable exertions of the worthy Alderman, in favour of new buildings and improvements was loudly applauded. The brethren separated after a most social enjoyment. Bro. Theodore Drew presided at the harmonium.

ASHBOURNE.—*St. Oswald Lodge* (No. 850).—The Festival of St. John the Baptist was celebrated by the members of this lodge on the 2nd instant. The lodge was opened at four p.m., when Bro. J. H. Anderson, W.M. elect, was installed as W.M. for the ensuing year, the ceremony being performed by Bro. Holland, P.M. The new W.M. appointed his officers as follows—Bros. Lister, P.M.; W. Dawson Smith, S.W.; F. Britton, J.W.; E. Bradley, Treas.; G. H. Mountfort, S.D.; Louis B. Twells, J.D.; J. Britton, I.G.; W. Kercheven Arnold, Tyler. The brethren afterwards adjourned to the banquet at the Green Man Hotel, where a very pleasant and harmonious evening was spent.

DEVONSHIRE.

THE HUYSHE MASONIC TEMPLE.—We learn from the *Western Daily Mercury* that the elegant private picture gallery of the late Mr. Bishop, at 3, Princess-place, Plymouth, opposite the Devon and Cornwall Hospital, was to be fitted up as a Masonic Temple for several of the Plymouth lodges to hold their meetings in. Lodges have already been held in one

of the adjacent rooms, and on the evening of the 11th inst. Lodge Fortitude, No. 105, which recently assembled at the Prince George Hotel, Stone-house, was the first of the associated lodges to hold its meetings in the new temple. A general committee had been formed for the purpose of bringing about a union of the Lodges Harmony, No. 156; Fortitude, No. 105; and St. John's, No. 70; and out of this committee was formed a sub-committee for the purpose of arranging and decorating the room. On this committee were the following P.Ms. Rodda, Isaac Watts, and Netherton, to whom the brethren are very greatly indebted for the good taste and elegance with which they have decorated the temple, which is one of the finest lodge-rooms in the kingdom—far superior, Bro. Rodda stated, to any room that is to be seen in Freemasons' Hall, in the great metropolis itself. The temple is a lofty well-proportioned room, lit near the ceiling by elegant chandeliers, which are so far removed from the floor that the light falls in a subdued and pleasant manner upon the members, without their feeling any unpleasant effects from the heat. The walls of the room have been adorned with several beautiful paintings from the late gallery of Mr. Bishop, and the several lodges have contributed their warrants and Masonic drawings, which are necessary for Masonic teaching. The length of the room, which is without windows, being lit from the ceiling, is broken by a very chaste arrangement of curtains of red, purple and blue, which will be surmounted with a handsome golden cornice. The furniture is most elegant, and on either side of the Senior Warden's chair is a handsome pillar, surmounted by a globe, the objects of which, in their illustration of Masonic truth, will be well understood by all initiated members. The whole arrangements of the temple, the selection of the necessary furniture, the chaste appearance of the walls, the adornments thereon—all reflect the highest credit on the taste of the committee to whom the work of construction was assigned. Lodge St. Aubyn at Morice Town was unique in its way; and here we have a fine suitable for any assembly of brethren of all the lodges in the locality. There is a convenient anteroom for the Tyler and brethren, and another large room suitable for working in when the lodges wish to divide their labours. At the meeting of Lodge Fortitude on the 11th inst., Bro. Ash, W.M., P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works, presided, and spoke in warm terms of commendation of their new lodge-room, after which Bro. Vaughan, having also dwelt at some length on the labours of the committee, moved the following resolution: "That a vote of thanks be given to the decorative committee of the three lodges—St. John's, Fortitude, and Harmony—for their great exertions in preparing the lodge for the reception of the brothers on this occasion." This having been duly seconded by Bro. Cox, was carried unanimously. The business of the lodge was then proceeded with, and afterwards the brethren present, with several visiting brethren, assembled at the Globe Hotel, where they partook of substantial refreshment, the providing of which was creditable to Bro. Watts. The chair was occupied by the W. Master, who proposed a number of loyal and Masonic toasts, and a most agreeable hour or two was passed by all present. We may add that the Provincial Grand Lodge will be held in the Huyshe Masonic Temple in the first week in August next.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*John of Gault Lodge* (No. 523)—The members of this lodge have sustained an unexpected and heavy loss in the decease, at an early age, of Bro. Henry Peake Green, who was only installed into the office of Worshipful Master on the 25th ult., fourteen days prior to his removal to the Grand Lodge above. A brief notice of his Masonic career will be found in our obituary. In consequence of this lamented event a lodge of emergency was summoned by the Senior Warden, and held at the Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at which Bro. Kelly, D. Prov. G.M., presided, and which was numerously attended by the members of the lodge, and by brethren of St. John's Lodge. The lodge having been opened in the first degree, and the D. Prov. G.M. having stated the lamented occurrence which had called the brethren together, it was proposed by Bro. G. H. Hodges, S.W., seconded by Bro. W. Johnson, P.M., and carried unanimously,—"That the brethren of the lodge meet at the gates of the cemetery on Friday, the 23rd inst., at twelve o'clock, to attend the funeral of the late Worshipful Master (without Masonic clothing), as a mark of respect to his memory; and that the members of Lodge St. John be invited to attend. It was moved by the D. Prov. G.M., seconded by Bro. J. E. Hodges, J.W., supported by Bro. Major

Brewin, P.M., and carried unanimously,—“That this lodge has received with feelings of the deepest sorrow and regret, the melancholy intelligence of the lamented and premature decease of Bro. Henry Peake Green, who, as recently as the 25th ult., was installed as Worshipful Master for the ensuing year, to which office he had been elected by the unanimous votes of the members. The regular and punctual attendance of our departed brother at the stated meetings of the lodge, and his zealous and efficient discharge of the duties of the various offices he had held in it, had justly earned the thanks and esteem of the members; whilst his quiet, unassuming manners, and amiability of disposition, had endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. In thus electing Bro. Green to the important office of Worshipful Master,—the highest honour which the lodge can bestow,—the brethren entertained a confident hope—but which, alas! was not to be realised,—that his year of rule would be attended with increased credit to himself, and with marked prosperity to the lodge. In now recording upon the minutes, their sense of the great loss which the lodge has sustained by the decease of their Worshipful Master, and their respect for his memory, the brethren desire, at the same time, to offer to the relatives of the departed, their heartfelt sympathy under the heavy bereavement with which it has pleased the Most High to afflict them. A copy of the resolution, under the lodge seal and the signatures of the D. Prov. G.M., Wardens, and Secretary, was ordered to be transmitted to the members of the family of the late W.M. It was proposed by Bro. Major Brewin, P.M., seconded by Bro. Sheppard, P.M., and carried unanimously,—“That, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Worshipful Master, the lodge be placed in mourning until the period of the next annual election.” The lodge was then closed and the brethren separated.

NORFOLK.

FAKENHAM.—*Joppa Lodge* (No. 1114).—This lodge was consecrated according to the ancient rites and ceremonies of the Craft on the 11th inst. The brethren (about twenty-five in number) met at the lodge room in the Corn-hall, Fakenham, at two o'clock, and the ceremony was impressively performed by Bro. G. E. Simpson, P. Prov. J.G.W., by authority from the D. Prov. G.M. (Bro. W. L. Fox); Bro. A. M. F. Morgan, Prov. G. Sec., read the Warrant of Constitution from the Grand Lodge of England; Bro. J. U. Martin, Prov. G. Org., very kindly and ably presided at the harmonium. Bro. H. J. Mason having been installed W.M., appointed and invested the following officers: Bros. J. Yule, S.W.; A. Palmer, J.W.; C. Horsley, I.G.; and R. Cates, Sec. Afterwards the brethren sat down to a sumptuous banquet provided by Mr. Harrison, of the Lion Hotel, at which Bro. H. J. Mason, W.M., presided. Among the brethren present were: Bros. G. E. Simpson; A. M. F. Morgan, Prov. G. Sec.; J. Dawbarn, F. Colsey, H. J. Mason, C. Cummings, J. U. Martin, J. Dunsfield, F. J. Smith, F. W. Abram, L. E. Hatfield, T. Parke, T. Gould, A. Palmer, J. Palmer, J. Yule, C. Horsley, W. Horsley, W. B. Biroham, C. H. Whaites, Weeds, Mayes, R. Cates, &c. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly given and responded to, after which the Worshipful Master proposed “The Health of the Provincial Grand Master of Norfolk (Bro. B. B. Cabbell, F.R.S.)” remarking how deeply the Craft was indebted to him for his great kindness, and that he was one who was daily doing good in supporting various charities of the Order, and largely contributing to the Asylum for the Aged Freemasons, their widows, and orphans. The toast was drunk with Masonic honours. In proposing “The Health of the first-installed Master of the Joppa Lodge, Bro. H. J. Mason,” Bro. G. E. Simpson made reference to the lengthened period of the services rendered by Bro. Mason, and the zeal and kindness which had ever characterised him in the discharge of any office that he might be called upon to fulfil. Bro. H. J. Mason on his rising thanked Bro. Simpson for so kindly speaking of him, and informed the brethren that he was at all times desirous of lending his assistance to promote the prosperity of the Order. It was pleasing to him to congratulate them on the circumstances under which they were met to consecrate a new lodge, and it was most satisfactory to find Masonry on the increase, and he remarked how gratifying it was to see in various lodges friend introducing friend, brother proposing a brother's name, fathers recommending their own sons, and occasionally themselves initiating their children into the mysteries and privileges of ancient Freemasonry. The W.M. concluded by giving “May Masonry flourish, may this lodge pros-

per.” After the healths of Bro. Simpson and Morgan had been given and responded to the brethren separated, having spent a joyous day.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

KEYNSHAM.—*Royal Albert Edward Lodge* (No. 906).—On Wednesday, the 11th inst., the brethren of this lodge held their annual anniversary at the Lamb Hotel, when Bro. W. A. Scott, of Bristol, was duly installed W.M. for the ensuing year. After the installation and appointment of the several officers for the year, about fifty brethren from Bath, Bristol, and other places, sat down to a sumptuous banquet prepared by Bro. Pomeroy, which gave universal satisfaction. Amongst the brethren present were: Bros. Adair, Prov. G.M. Somerset; Rev. C. R. Davey, P.G., Chaplain of England; W. A. Scott, Moutrie, J. Wood, Mann, Beckett, E. T. Payne, P.M.'s; Smith, Prov. G.S.W., P.M. 53, Prov. G.D.C.; G. Floor, J. Manning, H. England, Appleby, Brooks, Reeves, Dr. R. Colthurst, Turner; Packer, P.M.; Cooper, Morris, Chapman, May, Sparrow, Sinnott, Marchant, Reynolds, Keene, J. Greening, P.G.S., &c. The usual Masonic toasts and healths were drunk and duly responded to, and several members of the musical profession were present from Bristol, who enlivened the evening by singing some capital songs, &c., which were much enjoyed by the company present. The lodge, which has lately been newly decorated at a great expense, was acknowledged by all present to be second to none in the province.

WALES (NORTH).

LLANGFNFI.—The friends and supporters of the Craft in this Province will doubtless be pleased to hear that another lodge has been inaugurated, which bids fair to attain a good standing in the Masonic circle. Some few months since a few members of the Craft, guided by the zeal and endeavours of Bro. W. Hughes, of the Bank, Llangefni, associated themselves together for the purpose of establishing a new lodge at Llangefni—various meetings were held, and in due course the matter assumed a definite shape. A petition was prepared and signed, and in due course recommended by the old lodge of St. David, at Bangor; and Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, R.W. Prov. G.M., having added his sanction, a warrant of constitution was granted to the petitioning brethren, empowering them to hold a lodge at Llangefni, under the name or title of the Anglesea Lodge, No. 1,113. All matters were satisfactorily arranged for a dedicatory meeting of the new lodge, on Friday, the 6th inst., and on that day the meeting was held accordingly, at the Bull Hotel, Llangefni. Promises of attendance were given by a very considerable number of the brethren of the province, but the gathering of the Craft was sadly interfered with by an event over which the brethren had no control. The Bishop of Bangor had fixed Thursday, the 5th inst., as the day for consecrating the new church at Llandudno, and the day for opening the new lodge was in consequence arranged for Friday, the 6th, in order that our worthy and highly respected M.P., W. Bulkeley Hughes, Esq., who was by special appointment to take part in the ceremony of the opening of the new church, might be enabled to attend the dedication of the new lodge, of which he is named in the warrant of constitution as the S.W.; but in Masonic as well as in other mundane matters, “man is born to trouble;” the Bishop thought proper (doubtless for some excellent reasons of his own) to defer the consecration of the new church from Thursday to Friday, and of course, the “mystic art” had to add martyrdom to its other glories, for no M.P., however excellent his intentions, can be in two places at the same time, and so the absence of their S.W. “designate,” as well as of a very large number of the members of the Tudno's Lodge, Llandudno, not one of whom was able to attend, as well of very many other members of the Craft, resident at our far-famed watering place.

However, the summonses for the dedicatory meeting of the Anglesea Lodge were all issued for the Friday. Brethren from Ireland, Liverpool, Oxford, and elsewhere, had promised to attend, and the lodge met accordingly, though in seriously diminished numbers. Amongst the brethren present we noticed Bros. E. B. Cunnah, of Holyhead, the V.W. Prov. J.G.W. of the year; Capt. Rogers, of Lodge No. 6, Dublin; Dr. J. R. Price, and a considerable gathering of members from the St. David's, Hibernia, and other lodges.

At a little after two the lodge was formed, and after the

reading of the warrant of constitution and the dispensation from the R.W. Prov. G.M., the ceremony of installation was performed by Bro. W. Swansborough, P.M. 384, and P. Prov. G.D., in his usual masterly style; and the W.M. designate, the V.W. Bro. John C. Fourdrinier, P.M. of the Antiquity, and of several other lodges, P. Prov. G.W. of this Province, was duly installed in accustomed form.

The acting Senior Warden was Bro. Cuunah, Prov. J.G.W.; and the Junior Warden was Bro. W. Hughes, who may be fairly styled the founder of the lodge.

After the appointment of the various officers, and the passing of the bye laws of the new lodge, two gentlemen—one a solicitor, the other a clergyman—were proposed as candidates for initiation, and a long list of brethren as candidates for joining.

At the proper time the brethren adjourned for refreshments, and Mrs. Crewdson, of the Bull Hotel, appeared to have done her best in providing a sumptuous banquet for the occasion. The tables set out in the long room of the Bull, were decorated with a large collection of choice flowers, and the viands were excellent in quality, and highly diversified.

The cloth being drawn, the ordinary Masonic toasts were given and responded to. "The Queen and the Craft." "The most Worshipful the Grand Master of England, and the Officers Past and Present of the Grand Lodge."

"The Sister Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland" were next proposed from the chair, and the W.M. observed, that being himself an old member of Lodge No. 6 in Dublin, it afforded him personally very great pleasure to find that Bro. Capt. Rogers, a member of that celebrated Irish Lodge, was also present, and coupled his name with the toast.

Bro. Rogers replied in eloquent terms on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and Bro. Capt. Rowlands, with his accustomed modesty and retirement, added a few words of acknowledgment on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

The W.M., in proposing the next toast, "The Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, and the Officers Past and Present of the Provincial Grand Lodge," took occasion to remark upon the untoward event which had hindered the S.W. designate (W. Bulkeley Hughes, Esq., M.P.) from being in his place, and responding to the toast as the Provincial Grand Registrar of the year, whilst at the same time he congratulated the meeting upon having present the Prov. J.G.W. Bro. Cuunah, who had acted as the S.W. *pro tem.*, and tendered the thanks of the lodge to that brother for his efficient services.

Bros. Cuunah and Swansborough rose to acknowledge the toast, and the former replied in appropriate terms, not forgetting a well-merited eulogy upon the R.W. Prov. G.M. Bro. Sir Watkin Williams Wynn.

The next toast was "The Various Lodges in the Province," with thanks to those members of them who had honoured the Anglesea Lodge with their presence.

Bro. J. H. Hall, Senior Warden of the Hibernia Lodge, in the absence of the W.M. of that lodge, duly responded.

The W.M. next proposed "The Health of Bro. W. Swansborough, P. Prov. G.D., the Installing Master," and paid a well merited compliment to Bro. Swansborough for his services on the present occasion, remarking that the oftener he heard Bro. Swansborough perform the beautiful ceremony of the installation of the W.M., the more pleased he always felt with the performance.

Bro. Swansborough replied in suitable terms, and in that open and manly manner for which he is so well known.

The next toast was proposed by Bro. W. Hughes, J.W., who in eulogistic terms spoke of the W.M. as a past and present ruler in the Craft, and called attention to the fact of the Master having that day presented to the lodge the Master's Jewel of office, as appertaining to the Master's chair; the perfect ashlar, as appertaining to the Senior Warden's chair; and the rough ashlar as appertaining to the Junior Warden's chair. He called for an enthusiastic expression of the favourable opinion of the brethren, which was most warmly responded to.

The W.M. in returning thanks, took occasion to remark it was the eighth time he had been installed into the Master's chair: that he had served as Master of the Lodge of Antiquity twice, of the Jordan Lodge, of the Lodge of Unity twice, and of the St. David's Lodge twice. That the outside world were too often impressed with the idea that Masonry was a new excuse for feasting; but that for himself he conceived it to be a high honour to belong to an Order which numbered kings,

princes, peers, clergymen, and all good men in its ranks, and which, in addition to the clothing, educating, and wholly maintaining of upwards of 100 each of girls and boys, children of decayed members of the Craft; the providing an asylum for old and decayed Masons, and a similar asylum for the widows of decayed Masons, distributed by the hands of the Board of Benevolence, the very large sum of money annually contributed by the individual members of the Craft throughout the various lodges, and which he reminded the brethren was done not by driblets, but by thousands of pounds sterling, and very many of such thousands year after year; and after thanking the brethren for their attendance, concluding by proposing "The Health of the Visitors," coupling with the toast the name of Bro. Dr. J. R. Price, of Holyhead.

Bro. Price replied in a speech of considerable humour, which received the greatest applause.

The W.M. next proposed "The Officers of the Lodge," which was responded to by the Chaplain, the Rev. R. H. Williams, to whom was entrusted the next toast, namely, that of "Bro. W. Hughes, of the Bank, Llangefni." The rev. chaplain stated the obligations all members of the lodge felt they had incurred to Bro. W. Hughes, for his zealous and unceasing efforts to procure the establishment of the new lodge, of which if he were not the oldest member, he was admitted to be the founder and originator.

Bro. W. Hughes made a most able speech in reply, and alluded to the assistance he had received from every member of the Craft to whom he had felt it necessary or desirable to apply, and concluded by anticipating a prosperous career for the youngest lodge in the province,—"The Anglesey Lodge."

The toast of "The Army, the Navy, and the Volunteers," was then given, and received with great applause. It was responded to by Bro. Capt. Hall on behalf of the army; and by Bro. Cuunah, the Prov. J.G.W., on behalf of the volunteers.

The toast of "The Ladies" was then given, and most rapturously received; after which the business of the day was brought to an appropriate close by a collection being made for the brethren in distress; and the last toast was given "To all Poor and Distressed Masons."

The toasts were enlivened with various songs given by several of the brethren present.

ROYAL ARCH.

YARBOROUGH CHAPTER (No. 554).—This flourishing chapter met on Thursday, the 12th inst., at the Green Dragon Tavern, Stepey, when Bro. Harrison, of Lodge 542, Moulmain, was exalted to the supreme degree in a very able manner by Ex-Comp. Vesper, the 1st Z. of the Chapter (in the absence of Ex-Comp. E. W. Davis, the respected 1st Principal), well supported by the other two Principals, and Ex-Comp. Kindred, P.S., acting for Ex-Comp. G. Leach, the P.S., who was prevented by business from attending in time. After the chapter was closed the companions partook of an excellent banquet provided by Bro. Walters.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

GARSTON.—*Chapter of Harmony* (No. 220).—The regular convocation of this chapter was held on Thursday, the 12th inst., at the Wellington Hotel, Garston, at four o'clock, p.m. Present: Comps. May, M.E.Z.; Leedham, H.; J. Hamer, P.Z.; T. Wylie, P.Z.; J. Bowes, Scribe E.; Larsen, Scribe N.; Pearson, P.S.; Bunting, Syred, Porah, and Robinson, Janitor. The chapter was opened in solemn form, when the companions were duly admitted. The ballot was then taken for Bro. J. Cook, J.W. 220, which proving favourable and the brother being present, he was duly and impressively exalted. After some routine business the companions proceeded to elect the officers for the ensuing year, as follows: Comps. C. Leedham, M.E.Z.; Rev. J. Dunkley, H.; Pearson, J.; Larsen, P.S.; Ladmore, Scribe E.; Bunting, Scribe N.; Pepper, P.Z., Treas.; Robinson, Janitor. Comps. Hamer and Leedham were afterwards appointed Auditors. The M.E.Z. expressed his regret that Comps. Bowes, Scribe E., was about to leave them. They had always found him at his post and doing his duty well. They could not, however, ask him to remain as he was already J. of the Kendal Castle Chapter, 129, and H. designate of the Chapter of Elias Ashmole, 148; he begged to tender to Comp. Bowes and the

chapters to which he was attached, their "hearty good wishes." Comp. Scribe E. acknowledged the kindness. A brother having been proposed for exaltation, and there being no further business, the chapter was closed with the usual solemnities, in perfect harmony, and the companions adjourned to refreshment.

MARK MASONRY.

INDIA.

MEERUT.—*Lodge Holmesdale in the East* (No. 72).—The brethren of this lodge held their regular meeting in the Freemasons' Hall, on Thursday, the 24th May, Bro. the Rev. J. J. Farnham, J.W., and W.M. of Lodge Sirius, in the chair. The first business of the lodge was to ballot for Bro. H. H. Avron, as a re-joining member. The ballot having proved clear, the brethren then proceeded to elect a W.M. for the remaining portion of the year, *vice* Bro. H. Wickham, who has left the Presidency. The brethren then eligible for the chair were R.W. Bro. the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, Prov. G.M. Bombay; Bros. the Rev. J. J. Farnham, W.M. Lodge Sirius; and H. H. Avron. A ballot was taken and Bro. H. H. Avron was unanimously elected W.M. We sincerely congratulate the brethren on their having placed so zealous and able a brother at their head.

RED CROSS KNIGHTS.

ORIGINAL OR PREMIER CONCLAVE OF ENGLAND.—A special assembly of this ancient conclave was held on Monday, the 15th inst., at the George Hotel, Aldermanbury. The conclave was opened in imperial form by Sir Knt. J. G. March, G. Architect, M.P.S., assisted by Sir Knts. G. Powell, V.E.; W. H. Hubbard, G. Treas., R. W. Little, G. Recorder; R. Gurney, I. General; W. Turner, J. Teery, H. J. W. Thompson, B. P. Todd, T. Wescombe, W. Dodd, &c. The following candidates were then duly admitted, received, constituted, and installed as knights of the Order, viz.: Bros. F. M. Williams, M.P.; A. M. MacDougal, F.R.C.S.; G. R. Green, architect. Sir Knt. Wescombe then proposed two brethren for installation at the next assembly, after which the conclave was closed with solemn prayer. Sir Knt. Terry, in the unavoidable absence of Sir Knt. the Rev. J. M. Vaughan, acting as High Prelate. The Knight Companions then adjourned to the refectory where a *recherche* banquet was provided, and a most agreeable evening was spent under the presidency of Sir Knt. Marsh, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts being warmly received, and "The Healths of the Newly Installed Companions in Arms," honoured in an equally flattering manner. Some interesting details relative to the working of the Red Cross degree in Lancashire and other parts of England, about the end of the last century were communicated by Sir Knt. Little, and the companions present strongly expressed a desire to ascertain, if possible, whether any of the members of the old "Red Cross Band," formerly held at Manchester, were now in a position to work the degree, and assist the Grand Council in promoting the spread of this knightly fraternity.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

MARK MASONRY.

JERSEY.—*Cesarean Lodge* (No. 74).—The quarterly meeting was held at the Masonic Temple, on Monday, July 9th. The lodge was opened at a quarter past seven p.m., by Bro. Dr. Hopkins, W.M., assisted by Bros. Dr. Smith, acting as S.W., and Benham, J.W. Though there were six candidates for advancement, previously balloted for, not one of them made his appearance. The W.M. gave the lecture on the degree to Bros. Le Geyt and Pixley, which had been omitted when they were advanced. Bro. Benham, J.W., was elected W.M. for the next year, and the Treasurer and Tyler were re-elected. The lodge was closed at half-past eight, and the brethren adjourned for the usual light refreshment.

INDIA.

BOMBAY.

MEETING OF DISTRICT GRAND LODGE.

At a half-yearly communication held at the house of Bro. H. B. Macculloch, Malabar-hill, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 1st May, present: Bros. Taylor, D.G.M.; the Hon. James Gibbs, D.D.G.M.; Rev. J. J. Farnham, as D.S.G.W.; Thomas Diver, D.J.G.W.; C. E. Mitchell, as D.G. Treas.; C. E. Mitchell, as D.G. Reg.; C. E. Mitchell, D.G. Sec.; A. C. Gumpert, as D.S.G.D.; H. Avron, D.J.G.D.; E. Parker, as D.G. Purst.; H. H. Prescott, and F. D. Parker, D.G. Stewards; W. G. King, D.G. Tyler; and Bros. H. B. Macculloch, S.W. Lodge St. George, 549; F. R. Kendall, J.W. Lodge Truth, 944; E. Du Bois, J.W. Lodge Emulation, 1100. Visitors: Bros. A. Swift, Lodge Star of India, 1062; C. E. Burden, Lodge Concord, 757.

The District Grand Lodge was opened in due form at half-past six o'clock, p.m. The summons convening the meeting was read.

The minutes of proceedings of the last half-yearly communication were read and confirmed.

The Right Worshipful the District Grand Master said that he had received a letter to this District Grand Lodge from the Most Worshipful Grand Master, thanking the District Grand Lodge for the expression of their sympathy under his late heavy bereavement.

Read a letter from the Worshipful Master of Lodge Industry, Kobrae, requesting permission to consecrate a new hall which had just been erected for the purpose of Masonry.

The Secretary reported that permission was granted by the District Grand Master for the above on the 3rd January last, and added, that intimation had been received by the District Grand Master that the consecration had taken place with all ancient rites, and according to honourable custom.

Read a letter from Bro. H. H. Avron, which accompanied a petition to the Most Worshipful Grand Master, praying for a Warrant of Constitution to establish a new lodge in Bombay, to be called Lodge Emulation.

Read a letter from the Grand Lodge of England to this District Grand Lodge, dated 19th March, 1866, intimating that the Most Worshipful Grand Master had granted the prayer of the petition for the establishment of a lodge in Bombay, to be called Lodge Emulation, No. 1100.

Read a letter from Bro. F. Laville, accompanied by a petition to the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, praying for a Warrant of Constitution to establish a new lodge at Nagpore, to be called Lodge Corinth.

Read a letter from Bro. A. S. Lawson, resigning his appointment of District Grand Pursuivant in consequence of his departure for Europe.

The Secretary reported that permission had been granted to Bro. McCollum to give an entertainment under Masonic patronage.

The Secretary reported that the consecration of Lodge Emulation, No. 1100, took place on the 27th April last, when the W. Master Bro. Avron was installed.

Read a letter from the W.M. Lodge Union, Kurrachee, in reply to one from the District Grand Secretary, on the subject of Masonic Schools in Bombay, to the effect that the views of the brethren of the above-named lodge would be advised after they reassemble in the month of May.

Read a letter from the W.M. of Lodge St. George, Bombay, dated 10th April, in reference to the proposition to establish schools in Bombay.

Read a letter from the W.M. of Lodge Star of India, dated 21st March, 1866, with reference to the same subject.

The Worshipful Deputy District Grand Master addressed the District Grand Lodge on the subject of the advisability of establishing Masonic schools in Bombay; the matter was thoroughly discussed by the brethren present, and it was eventually decided by the District Grand Lodge, that as the Diocesan Board of Education have already taken steps to establish schools for European and Eurasian children in the Island of Bombay, and as the Deputy District Grand Master, the District Grand Chaplain, and Bro. F. D. Kendall, were members of that Board, it will be far more advisable to co-operate with it and assist it with funds, than to establish schools entirely under Masonic influence.

The report of the Quarterly Communications of the United Grand Lodge of England was laid on the table. The Right

Worshipful the District Grand Master reported for the information of the District Grand Lodge that the Grand Lodge had thought it desirable to increase the powers of Provincial Grand Lodges in the Colonies and foreign parts, and to provide for their continuance, notwithstanding the death, resignation, removal, or suspension of the Provincial Grand Master, also that Provincial Grand Masters in the Colonies and foreign parts are in future to be designated District Grand Masters, to distinguish such officers from the Provincial Grand Masters.

The question of establishing a Board of Benevolence, and rendering the distribution of grants in charity more regular and satisfactory, was then brought forward, and the following proposition was put to the District Grand Lodge by Bro. Diver, seconded by Bro. Farnham, and carried unanimously.

"That for reasons, it is desirable that the Benevolent funds of all lodges in Bombay be merged into one common fund, and towards that end this District Grand Lodge invites the co-operation of the various lodges in Bombay, and requests each lodge to send two representatives on a given day to meet and consult with a committee of this District Grand Lodge on the subject, and that the committee of this District Grand Lodge consist of the R.W. the District Grand Master, the Deputy District Grand Master, the District Grand Senior and Junior Wardens, and Bro. Farnham, with the District Grand Secretary ex-officio."

The following proposition was then put to the District Grand Lodge and carried unanimously:—

"That a committee be appointed, to consist of the Deputy District Grand Master, Bros. Diver and Farnham, with the District Grand Secretary, ex-officio, for the purpose of taking into consideration and choosing a suitable device for a 'banner' for this District Grand Lodge."

The Treasurer's accounts were produced and approved.

It was resolved,

"That Bros. Gumpert and Avron be appointed members of the Finance Committee for the ensuing year."

The District Grand Lodge then proceeded to elect a District Grand Treasurer for the ensuing year, when on the proposal of Bro. the District Grand Secretary, seconded by Bro. the Rev. J. J. Farnham, Bro. Henry Gamble was unanimously elected Treasurer for the ensuing year.

The District Grand Master then appointed Bros. T. Diver, J.G.W., to be D.S.G.W.; and A. C. Gumpert, to be D.J.G.W., for the ensuing year, and installed them in their chairs.

The District Grand Master then appointed the following officers for the ensuing year, and invested those present with the insignia of office:—

Bro. Rev. J. J. Farnham	D.G. Chaplain.
" H. Avron	D.G. Registrar.
" C. E. Mitchell	D.G. Secretary.
" C. Penson	D.G. Senior Deacon.
" F. R. Kendall	D.G. Junior Deacon.
" H. B. Macculloch	D.G. Supt. of Works.
" H. Prescott	D.G. Dir. of Cers.
" R. Roberts	Assist. D.G. Dir. of Cers.
" C. Clifton	D.G. Organist.
" E. Parker	D.G. Sword Bearer.
" A. Swift	D.G. Purst.
" F. D. Parker	} D.G. Stewards.
" S. Trenn	
" J. Key	
" H. T. Binks	
" R. Newton	
" E. W. Keiley	} D.G. Tyler.
" W. G. King	

And the business being concluded, the District Grand Lodge was closed in due form with solemn prayer at twenty-minutes past eight o'clock, and adjourned.

LODGE CONCORD (No. 757).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on the 19th May, present: Bros. Rev. J. J. Farnham, as W.M.; A. King, P.M.; E. Parker, S.W., in charge; S. Trenn, as J.W.; J. Thomas, Treas.; H. Prescott, Sec.; H. Freeman, S.D.; H. E. Gabler, as J.D.; J. Powell, I.G.; W. G. Seager, Tyler; H. H. Avron, T. Ford, J. Smale, A. Baillie, A. Moorehouse, W. T. Lewis, R. Dryhurst, J. Fallas, J. Hughes, J. Weddle, G. W. Jackson, H. B. Salisbury, J. Harker, J. Greave, R. W. Burton, W. C. Barnes, J. Rotchell, W. Whitaker, F. Heselton, G. Marley, J. Fleming, J. Jones, J. Lockley, W. H. Goode, E. W. Flower, C. White, J. Forbes, H. Whitrowe, and others. Visitors: Bros. Campbell, Bailey, Lake, Collier.

The lodge having been properly tyled, was opened in the first degree. The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and confirmed. The notice convening the meeting was read.

The ballot was taken for Bro. J. Miller as a joining member, and the result was announced clear.

Messrs. Cox and Axford being in attendance, were introduced properly prepared and duly initiated into the secrets of our order in due and ancient form. The charge to the newly initiated brethren was given by Bro. E. Parker, the Senior Warden in charge.

Bro. Rev. J. J. Farnham said as he had a deal of work on the following day (Sunday) he would ask Bro. A. King, P.M., to work the lodge. Bro. King then took the Hiram, and said: Brethren, before I commence with the work, permit me to thank you one and all for the great kindness you have shown towards me. I cannot say what I have done to merit such kindness from you; at your last meeting you were pleased to elect me an Honorary Member of this lodge, I can only say that all I can do in my power for the good of Lodge Concord, I shall do so with the greatest pleasure; I shall always remember with thankfulness the kindness you have one and all shown me.

Bro. Moorehouse was then examined as to his proficiency as an E.A., and having passed the required examination, was passed out for preparation. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, when Bro. Moorehouse was re-introduced and passed to the second or F.C. Degree. The lodge was then lowered to the first degree.

Bro. H. Prescott then rose and said: Worshipful Sir and Brethren,—Before I read any official letters, permit me to make a proposition. It is a proposition regarding a worthy and distinguished brother of our lodge, one who has worked with ardour and zeal from the date of his joining the lodge; he has not only worked here, but his works are patent to one and all in and out of lodge; he has worked for the good of Masonry, and this no one can or will deny; I allude to Bro. Rev. J. J. Farnham. He has worked hard for Lodge Concord. When he was the Senior Warden, he had to rule and govern the lodge, the W.M. (Bro. Sandford) having left India; the lodge was then in great difficulties, but through the exertions of the brother I have named, I am glad to say a good many obstacles were removed; the following year the brethren elected Bro. Farnham as the W.M. of the lodge. He was never absent from his post. I therefore propose that Bro. Farnham be elected as Honorary Member of Lodge Concord. This is but a slight token of our esteem. The proposition having been seconded by Bro. E. Parker, was unanimously carried.

Bro. A. King said that the proposition which was just carried, he intended making, but he saw he was forestalled by the Secretary of the lodge; however, he fully endorsed all what he heard, and he personally knew Bro. Farnham and can say he has indeed worked well for this and other lodges.

Bro. Farnham then rose and said: I am really thankful for the proposition which I have just heard; I have endeavoured to do my duty and shall still do all I can for the Craft, more especially for this lodge, to the brethren of which I owe much for the honour they once did me in electing me their Worshipful Master, and now they wish to confer a second honour on me. I again beg to tender you all my sincere thanks.

The Secretary then read a letter he had received from Bro. Hoff, in reply to the letter of condolence sent from this lodge on the death of that distinguished brother's father, which was recorded.

The Secretary then read a communication from the District Grand Lodge, inviting two brethren from this lodge to establish a Benevolent Fund for this district. Bro. Farnham proposed and Bro. Prescott seconded, that Bros. A. King and E. Parker should represent this lodge. The proposition was carried.

Bro. Farnham then stated that as the District Grand Lodge was of opinion that Masons should co-operate with the Diocesan Board of Education, and as that Board was about to start a school at Byculia, he would propose that the Secretary of this lodge should write to the Secretary of the Diocesan Board, stating that the members of Lodge Concord are willing to let him have the lower rooms for a day school (on certain stipulations) so long as the lodge was in possession of the rooms. The proposition having been duly seconded was carried.

Bro. Prescott then asked for the sympathy of the lodge for two widows who were already receiving allowances from the Charity Funds, but as the fixed time for the allowance had expired, Bro. Prescott proposed and Bro. Thomas seconded, that

their names be kept on the books for a period of six months longer. Carried.

A brother's case was referred to the standing committee. One brother was proposed as a joining member.

Bro. Thomas thanked the brethren for having appointed him Treasurer of the lodge, and reported that the funds were in a flourishing state, and asked for an early audit.

There being no other work before the lodge, it was closed with solemn prayer at nine o'clock, p.m.

LODGE STAR OF INDIA (No. 1062).

The regular meeting of this lodge took place at the Freemasons' Hall, Bombay, on Thursday, the 3rd May, present:—Bros. W. C. Penson, W.M.; J. J. Farnham, P.M. and Treas.; E. W. Keily, S.W.; F. D. Parker, J.W.; J. Thomas, Sec.; S. Trenn, S.D.; A. Swift, J.D.; J. R. K. Johnson, Org.; W. S. Wetherall, I.G.; Duffey, Tyler, and a numerous gathering of members and visitors.

The first business after the confirmation of the minutes, was to ballot for, as joining members, Bro. F. H. Vining, of Lodge Truth, 945, and Bro. R. Manning, of the Social Lodge, 62. The ballot was in each case clear.

The next business was to initiate two gentlemen, who had passed the ballot at previous meetings, and Messrs. W. L. Perrins and J. R. Rae, having been properly prepared were admitted to the lodge, and initiated in a masterly manner by the new W.M.

The lodge was then passed to the second degree, and the W.M. handed the gavel to the P.M., and requested him to proceed with the ceremony of raising Bro. McCann to the third degree. Bro. McCann having passed a satisfactory examination, was passed out for preparation. The lodge was then opened in the third and second degrees, and the W.M. resumed his seat.

Some matters only of interest to the members were then discussed, and there being no further work before the lodge, it was closed in peace and harmony at half-past eight o'clock, and the brethren then spent a couple of hours at the social board, where, as usual, the singing was unexceptionally good.

We cannot close this report without remarking that every working officer of the lodge was in his place, a very unusual circumstance, but a matter of the utmost importance, as the work seldom proceeds smoothly with acting officers. With such enthusiastic Masons as the officers of Lodge Star of India are known to be—all in their places—we need not say that the working of the lodge was excellent, from the W.M. to the I.G., each seemed to vie with the rest in striving for perfection.

REVIEWS.

The Bards and Authors of Cleveland and South Durham and the Vicinage. By GEORGE MARRHAM TWEDDELL, F.S.A. Scot. and Nowc., author of "Shakespeare: his Times and Contemporaries;" "The Visitor's Handbook to Redcar, &c., &c. London: John Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square. Manchester: Abel Heywood, Oldham-street.

THE third part of Bro. Tweddell's very interesting work contains the biographies of Roger Ascham and Dean Whittingham.

The first of these celebrated men was born at Kirby Wisk, in the year 1515. "His father, John Ascham, was steward to the ancient family of Scroope; and his mother is said to have been related to some high families." Roger Ascham was educated in the family of Sir Anthony Wingfield by a Mr. Robert Bond. In the year 1534, Ascham proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, and here he devoted himself with diligence and success to his studies, and was led to embrace Protestantism. In 1534 he took the degree of B.A., and in the same year, when only eighteen, was elected fellow of his college. In 1536 he proceeded to the degree of M.A., and became shortly after lecturer and University orator. His first work was "Toxophilus, the School, or Partitions of Sporting," which he dedicated to Henry the Eighth. From this treatise, Bro. Tweddell gives an extract, entitled "Amusement as a Relief to Study," which contains some very sensible remarks, as witness

the following passages:—"I heard myself a good husband at his book once say, that to omit study for some time of the year, made as much for the increase of learning, as to let the land lie fallow, maketh for the better increase of corn. This we see, if the land be ploughed every year, the corn cometh thin up; the ear is short, the grain is small, and when it is brought into the barn and threshed, giveth every evil fault. So those which never leave poring on their books, have sometimes as thin invention as other poor men have, and as small wit and weight in it as in other men's." * * * "But I say it, therefore, because I know, as little study getteth little learning, or none at all, so the most study getteth not the most learning of all. For a man's wit, foreoccupied in earnest study, must be as well recreated with some honest pastime as the body, forelaboured, must be refreshed with sleep and quietness, or else it cannot endure very long, as the noble poet saith, 'What thing wants quiet and merry rest endures but a small while.'"

After a life usefully spent, and rendered, as far as this world is concerned, happy by the patronage of Royalty, Roger Ascham died in the hope of a blessed resurrection on the 30th of December, 1568. His remains were interred in St. Sepulchre's, London.

It is as the author of that great work, "The Schoolmaster; or, a Plain and Perfect Way of Teaching Children to Understand, Write, and Speak the Latin Tongue, which was not published until 1570, that Roger Ascham is best known.

Those who are anxious for full information as to the life and works of this celebrated man, we would refer to Bro. Tweddell's most readable sketch, which concludes thus:—"I am reluctantly compelled to bid farewell to honest Roger Ascham, hoping that I have done something towards making his great merits better known in his native county; for he is not only one of the earliest, but also one of the best, of our old English prose writers. His wise maxims are taught with a calm earnestness of spirit and clearness of expression which appeal alike to head and heart.

Let every true Yorkshireman feel proud that he belongs to the county which produced Roger Ascham; and ever bear in mind the advantages of education, by which means alone we are rendered fit members of regular organised society."

Obituary.

BRO. HENRY PEAKE GREEN.

On the 9th instant, at the residence of his mother, De Montfort-street, Leicester, aged thirty-seven years, Bro. Henry Peake Green, Worshipful Master of The John of Gaunt Lodge, No. 523, in which office he was installed only fourteen days previously.

Bro. Green was initiated in the above lodge June 27th, 1861; passed September 19th; raised October 17th; appointed Junior Deacon, 1862; reappointed, 1863; Junior Warden, 1864; Senior Warden, 1865; and installed as Worshipful Master, June 25th, 1866. At the time of his lamented decease, Bro. Green held the office of Scribe E. in the Royal Arch Chapter of Fortitude. He was also a Past Provincial Senior Grand Deacon, which rank was conferred upon him at the Provincial Grand Lodge in 1864; and he had previously held the offices of a Provincial Grand Steward (1862), and Assistant Director of Ceremonies (1863).

Bro. Green, who was greatly esteemed by the brethren for his amiable disposition, was a most zealous and efficient officer, and during his Masonic career rarely missed a lodge meeting. He had well earned the honours of the chair, which he highly appreciated; and, although very unwell at the time, attended on the 25th ult. for his installation, and appointed his officers, little

thinking that it was the last time he would meet his brethren there.

His loss is deeply felt by all.

A report of the proceedings at a lodge of emergency, consequent upon his death, will be found in another part of our impression. The funeral was attended by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, several Past Masters, and a considerable number of members of both the local lodges, and this number would have been still larger had not many brethren been engaged at the Assizes. The service in the cemetery chapel was read by the Rev. A. Hill, Incumbent of St. George's (whose ministrations the deceased attended), and the rites at the grave were performed by the Rev. Bro. Spittal, the predecessor of Bro. Green in the chair, and the newly appointed Chaplain of the lodge.

Bro. Green, who was unmarried, was the eldest of a family of eight brothers and sisters, leaving besides a widowed mother to lament his loss.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Queen walked in the grounds on the morning of the 11th inst. with Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, and her Majesty went out on the morning of the 12th inst. with Princess Louise. By command of the Queen, a dance was given to all her Majesty's servants at Osborne, in celebration of the marriage of Prince and Princess Christian, a tent having been arranged for the purpose on the lawn. At six o'clock her Majesty, with Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, and attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, entered the tent, when dancing commenced. At eight o'clock supper was provided for all who were present, at which the health of Prince and Princess Christian was proposed, and afterwards that of her Majesty. At nine o'clock dancing recommenced and shortly afterwards her Majesty with the Royal family again visited the tent for a short time. A portion of the Royal Marine Band, from Gosport performed during the evening, under the direction of Mr. Earle, the bandmaster. Her Royal Highness Princess Christian, received the following presents on the occasion of her marriage in addition to those already announced as having been given to her:—From the Crown Princess of Prussia, a ring composed of a large sapphire set in diamonds; from Prince Christian's mother, a ring composed of a large ruby set in diamonds, which had been brought from England by Queen Caroline Matilda of Denmark, sister of King George III., and was left to Prince Christian's grandmother, who left it to his mother.—The Queen drove out on the afternoon of the 12th inst., with Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswick Holstein and Princess Louise. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice also went out driving. Her Majesty walked in the grounds on the morning of the 13th inst. with Princess Louise, and Prince Leopold drove out, attended by Lieutenant Stirling. Princess Beatrice walked in the grounds. The Queen went out in the grounds in the afternoon with Princess Louise, and again on the morning of the 14th inst., with her Royal Highness. The Queen drove out in the afternoon, with Princess Louise and Prince Leopold.—Divine service was performed in the morning of the 15th inst., at Osborne by the Rev. George Protheroe, before her Majesty, by Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice.—The Queen went out in the grounds on the morning of the 16th inst. with Princess Louise. The Queen went out in the afternoon with Princess Louise, and again on the morning

of the 17th inst. with her Royal Highness. The Queen drove out in the afternoon with Princess Louise and again on the morning of the 18th inst. with her Royal Highness.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the House of Lords on the 12th instant, Lord Cranworth moved the second reading of the Administration of Justice (Chancery) Amendment Bill. The Lord Chancellor opposed it, and after some discussion the Bill was withdrawn.—On the 13th inst., in reply to Earl De Grey, it was stated that orders had been given for the conversion of 150,000 Enfields into breech-loaders. The Duke of Cambridge expressed strong approval of the course which had been taken and said the converted Enfield was a much superior weapon to the needle gun. Subsequently there was a long and interesting discussion in reference to colonial bishoprics. The Capital Punishment Bill was read a third time and passed, and the House adjourned.—On the 16th instant, the Royal assent was given by commission to numerous Bills. The Dogs Bill was read a second time after some discussion. The Transubstantiation, &c., Declaration Abolition Bill was withdrawn at the suggestion of the Earl of Derby, who thought it would be much better to refer the whole subject to the Oaths Commission now sitting. After a brief conversation as to a letter addressed to the newspapers by the captain of the Caledonia, their lordships adjourned.—On the 17th inst. the Marquis of Clanricarde moved the second reading of his Irish Land Tenure Bill. He explained that it created no revolution in the relation between landlord and tenant, but gave facilities for the entering into voluntary contracts. The Earl of Derby thought the principle of the bill to be sound, and promised to give the whole subject consideration during the recess. He should not oppose the second reading, but would urge that the bill should not be further proceeded with. The Earl of Granville protested against the measure being regarded as a settlement of the question. The bill was read a second time. The National Gallery Enlargement Bill was read a second time, after some discussion. The Dogs Bill was rejected on the motion to go into committee upon it by 37 votes to 14. Several other bills were advanced a stage, and their lordships adjourned.—In the House of Commons, on the 16th inst., the members of the new Ministry who have been re-elected took the oaths and their seats. Both Mr. Laing and Mr. Horsman gave notice of questions in reference to the war in Europe. Mr. Watkin gave notice of motion for a commission to inquire into the state of the money market. Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he should move the discharge of the orders in reference to the Reform Bills. Sir R. Peel gave notice of motion in reference to the supplemental charter granted to the Queen's University. He also asked a question in reference to it of Mr. Gladstone, who reserved his answer till the right hon. baronet brought forward his motion. On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Captain Vivian and Sir C. Russell introduced a discussion on breech-loading rifles. Both gentlemen urged the speedy arming of the troops with weapons of this description. General Peel described the steps which had been taken to provide the Snider rifle, but added that it had not yet been determined what should be the arm of the troops. Mr. B. Osborne asked for information as to the Irish law appointments and criticised them severely. Sir Robert Peel then brought forward the question of the supplemental charter to the Queen's University, and a lengthy discussion followed, in which Sir George Grey, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, the Attorney-General, Mr. Maguire, and others took part.—On the 17th inst. the House had a morning sitting, at which the Thames Navigation Bill was discussed in committee. At the evening sitting, Mr. J. S. Mill gave

notice of an important question in reference to the crimes committed in Jamaica. Mr. Gathorne Hardy briefly informed the House, in reply to a question put by Mr. Fawcett, that he intended to deal with the question of the sick poor in the metropolis, and he indicated the character of the proposals he should make. Lord Stanley assured Mr. Grenfell that a statement in the *Borsen Zeitung*, that England had resolved not to allow Prussia to take possession of any part of Hanover was without any foundation whatever. Sir Stafford Northcote complained that he had been prevented from taking his seat on the previous day through rather a strange circumstance. The under-sheriff of South Devon sent the return to his agent in London, instead of direct to the clerk of the Crown, and the agent, instead of delivering it at once, kept it for some time.—Mr. Graves brought forward a motion for a commission to inquire into the state of the merchant navy and the alleged deficiency of seamen. A discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. Henley made a capital speech against Government interference between seamen and their employers. Sir Stafford Northcote deprecated the issuing of a royal commission, but promised that the Government would take the whole subject into consideration during the recess. Mr. Graves withdrew his motion. Mr. H. Berkeley then introduced his resolution in reference to the Ballot, and a discussion ensued.—On the 18th inst. Mr. Clay withdrew his Elective Franchise Bill, having first made a speech in its defence. The Elections (Returning Officers) Bill was discussed at considerable length. It was resolved by a considerable majority to go into committee upon it, but after some debate in committee the bill was withdrawn, Mr. Walpole giving an assurance that the subject would be taken into consideration during the recess. Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of his Church Rates Bill, saying that he understood the Government did not object to the principle of the bill, and would not oppose the second reading on condition that no further progress was attempted this session. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the Government did oppose the principle of the bill, but should not object to the second reading provided the bill was carried no further this session. A long discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. Neate moved an amendment, to the effect that no settlement of the question would be satisfactory which does not provide for the maintenance of the fabric of the Church. The debate was continued until a quarter to six o'clock, when by standing order it was suspended. Some bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned a few minutes before six o'clock.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The intense heat of the last fortnight, and rumours of the presence of cholera amongst us, give an unusual interest to the bulletin of the Registrar-General. The rate of mortality in the metropolis for some time past has exceeded the average, and the return now published for the week ending July 14 shows an increase in deaths over the previous week of 248, the numbers being respectively 1,292 and 1,540. The deaths in the metropolis from cholera in the last three weeks have been 6, 14, and 32, but of the latter nearly one-half are stated to have been choleraic diarrhoea or summer cholera, and only 17 of the severer type. The annual rates of mortality last week for 13 of the principal cities and towns were 1,000—Dublin, 15; Birmingham, 19; Hull, 22; Salford, 23; Glasgow and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 24; Edinburgh, 25; London and Sheffield, 26; Bristol, 27; Manchester, 32; Leeds, 33; and Liverpool, 41. These figures exhibit some startling comparisons; as, for instance, Dublin 15, and Liverpool 41 per 1,000 of the inhabitants. In Liverpool, of the 332 deaths returned last week, 19 were attributed to cholera.—

Viscount Cranborne, the new Secretary for India, and Sir John Hay, one of the new junior Lords of the Admiralty, were re-elected on the 12th inst. for Stamford without opposition. Mr. Hardy, the new President of the Poor Law Board, was also re-elected for Oxford University without opposition. At Bridgewater there was a close contest, ending in the defeat of Mr. Patton, the new Lord Advocate. At the close of the poll Mr. Vanderbyl, the Liberal candidate, had a majority of 37 votes, the numbers being—Vanderbyl, 312; Patton, 275.—The inquest on the body of Dr. Warder, who committed suicide at Brighton, is concluded. The jury returned a verdict of *felo de se*.—On the 13th instant, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was re-elected for Buckinghamshire without opposition. He touched on many topics; promised the preservations of peace, the pacification of Ireland, no Reform Bill, and care in domestic matters. Lord Derby had no policy to announce; Mr. Disraeli declared one in his latest sentences, "It is to uphold our constitution in Church and State. It is to bring in all those measures, and to preserve in every respect that policy which will secure for this country the continuation of prosperity and peace." The declaration is comprehensive if it is not very definite. But we have heard the same story before, and we know what has come of it.—The splice was made on the 13th inst. between the deep-sea cable and the shore end of the line which it is to be hoped will connect England and America electrically. The *Great Eastern* at once started, and at last accounts was paying out successfully, while through the whole length of the cable the signals passed with undeviating regularity.—At noon, on the 15th instant, the work of laying the cable was progressing prosperously. There had been paid out 283 miles of cable, and a distance of 263 miles had been run. This shows a very small amount of slack. A seaman of the *Terrible* fell overboard, but was picked up all safe. This piece of news is telegraphed through the cable.—A charge of an exceedingly serious character was brought against a solicitor on Saturday, the 14th inst. at the Westminster Police-office. The circumstances of the case, as stated by the prosecuting counsel, are very singular. The charge made against the learned gentleman in question is, that he conspired with others to defraud a Mrs. Lucy Broad of large sums of money to which she was entitled; and, further, that he forged certain receipts and powers of attorney in the accomplishment of that swindling object.—The inquest on Mrs. Warder, wife of the doctor who lately committed suicide at Brighton, was resumed and concluded on the 17th inst. The evidence produced was of an interesting and conclusive character. Amongst the witnesses were Dr. Taylor and Wilks. These gentlemen had analysed the contents of the stomach and examined the intestines generally of the deceased. They failed to discover any trace of mineral or vegetable poisons, but also failed to see anything which would account for death. The conclusion they arrived at was that, although aconite could not be discovered, it was most likely, from the symptoms which deceased displayed some time before her death, that aconite had caused it. After an investigation of close upon four hours' duration, the jury agreed to a verdict to the effect that the hapless Mrs. Warder was "feloniously, wilfully, and of malice aforethought, killed and murdered" by her husband.—Lord Royston was re-elected on the 17th inst. for Cambridgeshire. There was no opposition.—At noon all was going well on board the *Great Eastern*. She had paid out 558 miles of cable, and had run 495 miles. She was thus over one-fourth of her journey.—The Archaeological Institute is holding its annual meeting in London. The sittings commenced at Guildhall, when some interesting speeches were made. The members of the Institute visited the churches and other objects of interest in the City.